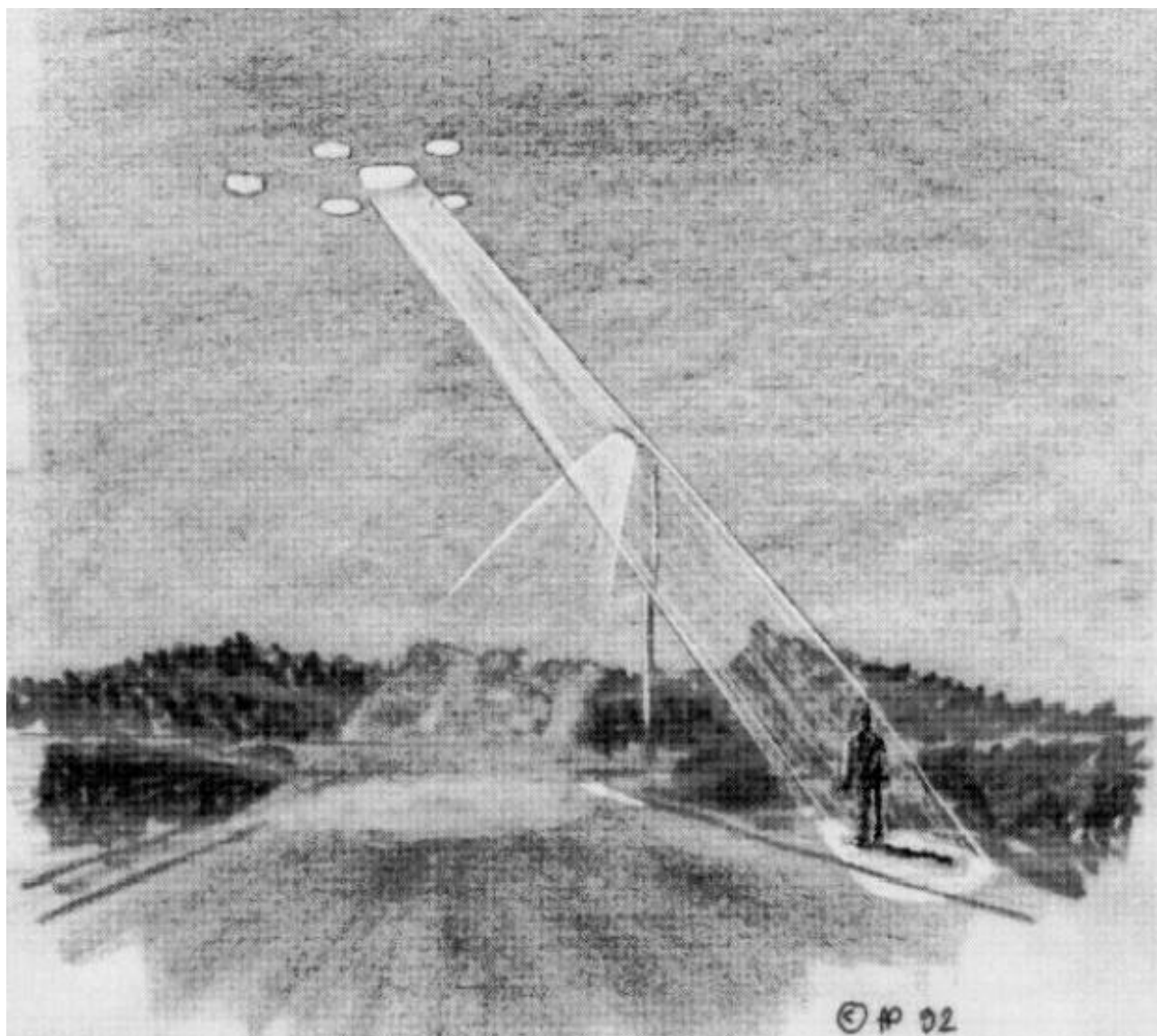

SUFOI News 1996

SUFOI Newsletter No. 15

Excerpts from the Danish Magazine "UFO-Nyt"



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Front cover:

Nine-year-old Kim Jepsen, Ry, was hit by an intense beam in the night 17 September 1992. See Danish Sightings 1991 and 1992 on page 22.

Drawing: Henrik Klinge Pedersen



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Scandinavian UFO Information

Excerpts from the Danish Magazine UFO-NYT

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Sightings

June 1994 - May 1995

In the period June 1994 to May 1995 SUFOI received a total of 236 sighting reports. However we have at the moment been able to give only 136 of these a natural explanation, equivalent to about 60% , although a few of the cases have as yet to be examined. The number of sighting reports per month is at about the same level as the two previous years.

Lights over Aalborg

On Thursday 17 February 1994 a lecturer from Aalborg found himself outside at about 11.00 pm. The 53 year old lecturer will from now on be referred to as NF.

NF was watching the clear night sky at his home in the western part of Aalborg when at about 11.00 pm he saw in the constellation commonly known as the Plough 'a red fog' that looked liked 'a stretched ellipse'. The phenomenon was situated in the lower part of the



The witness' own drawing of the phenomenon in the Plough.

Plough and it was longer than the distance between the two bottom stars in the Plough.

The intensity of the light was weaker than starlight, however the light emitted from the fog was constant and the shape was clearly defined. The phenomenon was soundless and remained in the same spot in the Plough for about half an hour. At about 11.30 pm the sky became overcast which resulted in the 'fog' being no longer visible. Unfortunately NF was alone during the sighting.

SUFOI's report was written by Torben Birkeholm from Aalborg who could not explain the observation. Phenomena such as illuminated night clouds can be excluded due to the time of the year. The best shot at a natural explanation seems to be some sort of test with a gas cloud.

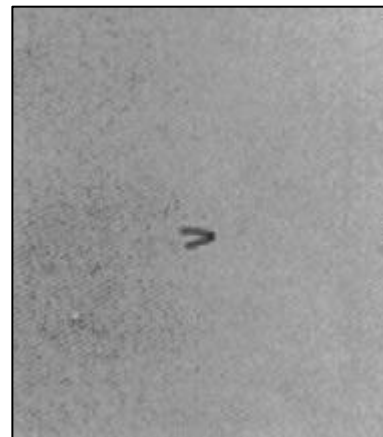
From time to time such tests are carried out where a rocket is launched with a chemical payload and detonated at a high altitude. The resulting gas cloud can then be studied at night from the earth because the light from the sun (due to the clouds altitude) hits the cloud and is reflected. Tests with chemical clouds are used to determine wind patterns in the upper layers of the atmosphere.

In this case the theory of a chemical cloud is however somewhat problematic, since the cloud is normally only visible for a maximum duration of 15 to 20 minutes which doesn't fit very well with NF's statement because the sighting time was 30 minutes. It can also be

added that the phenomenon was stationary in relation to the stars in the Plough.

Photo of a UFO ?

A female medical student states that on Saturday 25 May 1994 at about 11.00 am she saw a weird phenomenon through her apartment window on Nørrebrogade in Copenhagen. She describes it as a 'boomerang shaped' black object that was moving to the west with the 'point' facing in the direction of flight.



The phenomenon seemed to be close which amazed the woman who then went into the next bedroom to alert her boyfriend. Together they now watched as the phenomenon continued on its straight flight path into the western sky.

The boyfriend hurried to find his camera and through an open window managed to take two pictures of the object. Later they had to go into the living room to be able to follow the object which disappeared after

By Toke Haunstrup



A greatly enlarged section of the original picture showing the boomerang-shaped phenomenon seen 25 May 1994 just before lunch time. The original negatives are being examined at SUFOI's Photo Archive.

Danish Sightings

about 4-5 minutes over the horizon towards the west. The two witnesses were not able to hear any sounds during the sighting.

The photos

The negatives have been investigated by SUFOI's photo consultant Hans Bødker. From an estimation of the clouds he believes that the distance to the object is no more than 1,500 meters, so if we say that the distance was 500 meters the object has a diameter of approx. 1 metre. Hans Bødker concludes that it is a physical object and does not believe that it could have been dust on the camera lens. Hans Bødker writes further:

"I believe that the object in question is drifting in the wind. It looks like one of these black tubes one sees on the beaches in the summer made of plastic and app. 2 m x 20 cm. They work in the way that the sun warms up the plastic which makes the air inside expand and this makes the tube lighter causing it to rise into the air."

SUFOI is not yet done with the investigation in this case and it is too early to conclude what could be the explanation of the photographed object. For the moment we are examining the following possibilities: balloon, model airplane, kite.

UFO above the lake at Damhus

A female therapist from Hvidovre was on Monday 27 June 1994 driving in a taxi from Vanløse towards her residential home. It was at around 11.15pm when the taxi passed the lake at Damhus that the woman saw two strongly illuminated circle-shaped objects. The lights which were side-by-side on a horizontal line are described in the report as sharply contoured.

Both lights were travelling in the same direction as the taxi but shortly after moved down towards the horizon and disappeared several times behind some trees and houses. After this they moved again higher up in the sky and retained their original height and course, the only difference was that now they were one above the other in a vertical line. The lights kept this position for a few seconds before they suddenly disappeared. The duration was approximately 20 - 25 seconds.

Lights above Greve

One of the most investigated and documented cases from the period comes from Greve (between Køge and Copenhagen, Zealand).

The witnesses are two girls aged 17 and 18. One of the girls attends college while the other attends the Technical School in Ishøj. The sighting took place early Sunday morning 15 January 1995 when the two friends were on their way home from a birthday party. They were in their own opinion totally sober.

They had just got off the night bus and were taking a short cut towards their homes. At 2.30 am they reached the villa road Bækager Allé. Here they saw a strange light phenomenon ahead. The phenomenon seemed to be just over the top of a small elevation in the road.

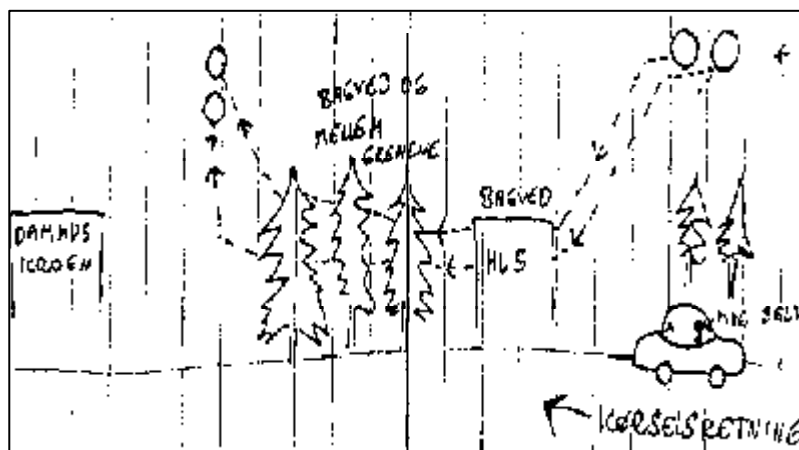
The friends describe the phenomenon as four independent and powerful lights which were placed in a horizontal row with the same distance between each other. The witnesses were blinded by the phenomenon which also illuminated the trees and shrubs along the road. The friends disagree somewhat on the shape of the lights, one said they were round while the other saw them as square, they also disagree somewhat on how the phenomenon appeared. One conceived it as if the phenomenon rose from the opposite side of the elevation while the other believed that the lights swerved in from the side.

During the entire sighting the lights remained with the same distance between each other while the phenomenon as a whole bobbed from side to side and to and fro in relation to the witnesses. Both girls are of the opinion that the phenomenon's total width was a little less than the road's width which is 3-4 metres. The phenomenon was soundless.

Both witnesses were startled and nervous that the lights might approach. Therefore they hid in some bushes in a driveway next to the place they stopped. They considered waking the residents of the house to get some witnesses but unfortunately they didn't.

After observing for about 2 - 3 minutes they ran away from the place. The phenomenon

The witness' drawing of her experience on 27 June 1994 at Damhus lake.



was still on top of the elevation on the villa road. The friends hurried to a nearby Q8-station where one of the girls called her parents. The parents arrived shortly after.

The following day after the sighting SUFOI was contacted by one of the girls. On 24 January I interviewed both witnesses and examined the observation point.

From the description by the witnesses it seems likely that the phenomenon was on top of the elevation mentioned earlier which resulted in the distance being approx. 100 meters from the witnesses to the phenomenon.

Both witnesses seem reliable and nothing suggests that they were trying to pull a fast one on SUFOI.

Based on the description by the witnesses and the examination of the sighting point one would think the simple explanation would be a car with four front lights or four searchlights on the back of the car.

The following can be said for and against this theory:

For the theory:

- Four lights in a horizontal orientation.
- The colour and the shape of the lights.
- The appearance of the lights could match a car emerging over the elevation or turning in from the side towards the girls.

Against the theory:

- No sound at all was heard from the phenomenon which (in the case of it being a car) was no further away than approx. 100 metres. Both witnesses state that it was quite a still night and therefore was no external noise to drown the noise of a car engine.
- The movement of the lights from side to side and to and fro speaks also against the theory of it being a car.

To confirm or disprove the car theory SUFOI contacted a number of people living on the road where the sighting took

place to hear if they: 1) had observed anything unusual at the time of the observation and 2) whether they themselves owned a car with four lights or knew anyone that did.

None of the six people questioned was able to confirm any of the questions above. Plus the people in the house on the elevation had not had company who drove home in a car with four front lights or anything similar.

The car theory is an unusual explanation of this phenomenon, therefore this event will be classed as a UFO sighting.

Three Lights above Viby J

SUFOI received a report from Monday 30 January 1995. At 11.50 pm a man and two women were looking at stars on Neptunvej in Viby when they caught a glimpse of a phenomenon consisting of three boomerang shaped lights in a triangle that appeared in the west.

In the report one of the witnesses wrote:

"All of a sudden we noticed the three objects. They seemed to appear from nowhere, make a turn at approx. 30 degrees and then disappeared. At first we thought it was three seagulls flying in synchronisation but they didn't move their wings."

The yellow-white lights disappeared in the sky towards the south-east. The sky was clear and bright. Not a sound was heard from the phenomenon.

Update

In connection with the reporting of sightings we promise from time to time to come back to a case in a later issue if any new information arise. To take an example of this we can mention the observations from October and November 1993 of

diffuse lights over the North Sea - also known as The North Sea Case. A detailed description of the sightings may be found in SUFOI-News 1995/B, page 16.

Both SUFOI and lecturer Erik Høg (Copenhagen University) were involved in the investigation of the case.

We stated earlier that Erik Høg was of the opinion that the observed phenomenon could be explained by an 'atmospheric reflection' of the light from the combustion flames from an oil platform. An explanation which SUFOI concurred with.

Since we last mentioned the case, Erik Høg has made further calculations

based on the observation material. Based on this work he now concludes that the previously-mentioned of the reflection was caused by ice crystals (ice flakes) at a height of 1-3 kilometres. Due to a so-called temperature inversion the ice flakes floated down with a horizontal orientation whereby they as a whole came to function as a mirror reflecting the light from the combustion flames.

A temperature inversion is when the air temperature rises in relation to the altitude which then gives the effect that air currents no longer rise. This in turn causes ice flakes to float down in a horizontal orientation.

Hereby the North Sea case seems to have been solved. A detailed going over of the case can be read in the SUFOI publication *Double Moons - an analysis of rare atmospheric phenomena observed above Denmark*.



Cloud of chemicals.
Photo: Ib Steen Mikkelsen, DMI/SUFOI's Photo Archive

Sighting with Physical Traces on Zealand

Text and
Photo: Erling
Hegelund



On 29 December 1994 SUFOI received a phone call from a 65 year-old pensioner (who we will refer to as CP) from Stensved near Vordingborg in the southern part of Zealand.

He could tell an unusual story about a mysterious light, a light beam, a strange and alien smell and perhaps a Ufo-naut.

Mystical light

The witness had been up late on Sunday evening on 14 November 1994 playing cards and it wasn't until 12.30 am that he went to bed. The witness lives on the edge of town with his bedroom facing a green area near an orchard with fields behind it.

It was the old man's habit to look out through his window to see if he could see any wild cats that often came around his terrace, however



Mr CP demonstrates how tall the figure was.

on this evening his attention was caught by some lights in the orchard or just behind it. He estimates the distance to have been roughly 100-200 metres away. The light was rather puzzling to the witness because no one lives out from his house in that direction.

After about 10 minutes he observed a figure which was about 140-150 cm tall (4ft 5ins-4ft 7ins) with blond hair running past the garden about 5 metres from his window. The figure was wearing what he describes as a dark "phantom

suit" i.e. close-fitting clothes. This baffled the witness since children are rarely to be seen in that area especially at night and on week days. That was all for that night.

CP was then awakened at about 4.45 am Tuesday morning 16 November by a call of nature when he heard a sound that resembled "a Ronson lighter being scraped along a brick wall" (!!??/editor).

The sound which emanated from the roof only lasted about 2-3 seconds. The witness got up and pulled the curtains away from the window to see if he could see a cause for this strange sound. However just as he opened the curtains there appeared a sharp beam of light down onto the terrace tiles in front of the window. The beam of light was round, approx. one metre in diameter and blindingly bright emanating at an angle from above. The pensioner was momentarily afraid but after 4-5 seconds the light became rusty red, weaker and then disappeared.

He then got dressed and approached the terrace door and thereafter the front door but could not see anything. After this he proceeded to the bathroom window which he opened carefully poking his head out as far as he could. It was now that he noticed a strong smell which he describes as "hot metal" or "metal boiling". There was no further events so the witness albeit a little shocked went back to bed.

CP walked out in the garden in the morning to have a closer



The mysterious light appeared in the area in the middle of the picture.

look at the area. When he looked up at the roof, he discovered two black stripes down the tile roof - stripes which he is convinced had not been there before. The roof is only a few years old and totally free of green algae and moss coatings towards the South where the stripes are. They are 3 - 4 m long and as wide as one roof tile, the two stripes are placed a metre apart.

This was the final straw so to speak which made Mr. CP contact SUFOI.

SUFOI'S Investigation

Scarcely a week after his sightings, the witness contacted SUFOI by telephone. During the next days the witness was visited by both Erling Hegelund and Toke Haunstrup. A report was done in connection to our visit, samples of the trace were taken plus an ordinary reference-test was also done.

When we visited the witness, the traces were faded to a grey and green colour and were no longer so conspicuous as the witness had seen them on Wednesday 16 November.

The samples from the roof were later subjected to two different tests. In the one test a part of the material was analysed under microscope by zoologist Lars Thomas.

In the other test the samples were subjected to X-ray-fluorescent analysis, which is an analysis that gives a picture of the composition of the elements in the samples. These analyses were done by lecturer Jens Laursen, The Physics Department, at The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural High School of Denmark situated in Copenhagen.

SUFOI contacted the military authorities in the area but neither the Home Guard at Stensved nor the military base in Vordingborg had any exercises in the area at the time in



This is how wide the light was explains the observer.

question. There also hadn't been any boy scouts or girl guides activities near by.

Analysis of the figure and the light beam

Mr. CP's first sighting was the swinging light beam, which he saw through a group of trees. CP who is used to seeing the headlights from cars which sometimes drive up and down on the little gravel road behind the orchard, claims that this light beam turned horizontally around at a height of 5-6 metres above the road and that it was flush with a slope on a field quite a bit behind the orchard. This field is full of winter crops and it is therefore unlikely that a farmer would be driving in the field in November.

The sighting of the 'boy' has several weak points. Partly be-

cause CP only caught a glimpse of the boy and partly because there were no street lights which could have illuminated the person. It seems therefore not unlikely that the person observed could have been a boy perhaps on his way home who decided to take a short cut through the green area which borders up to CP's garden. However considering the time, it was a little late for a boy to walk around in that area on a Monday morning, but these circumstances do not exclude this possibility.

Analysis of sound, light beam and smell

This part of the observation is difficult to explain. The sound could have been caused by an animal i.e. a bird on the roof or a smaller animal in the loft, but

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The tiled roof with the two dark stripes from where the samples were taken.



none of these possibilities seem likely. Larger birds i.e. crows and rooks don't fly around and land on roofs in the night and since the buildings are fairly new is it also unlikely that a housemartin or rat should have come through the brickwork and into the wooden lofts.

The light is equally difficult to explain. A signal flare or something similar would turn the whole area from night into day without giving a well-defined light. A light from a car placed on a generator by some boys or a 220 volt lamp would make the same kind of effect, but to balance on a roof at 4.45am and then turn a light on for 5 seconds sounds most unlikely.

The smell can be compared to the smell of a burned out clutch according to the witness. We have not been able to find a natural explanation for such a smell in a housing area in the middle of the night.

Microscopic investigation of the samples

Lars Thomas investigated the traces and the reference test under a microscope and compared the two samples. Based on this he concluded that there was organic matter present in both samples. Both green algae

and lichen were found. The trace sample had the largest content of organic matter. Lars Thomas found no content of soot in the trace sample, which seemed to have been extremely hot.

The increased content of organic matter in the trace sample supported the theory which Lars Thomas suggested. In a comment to his own investigations he describes his suggestion for a natural explanation for the two stripes on the tiled roof:

"If other parts of the roof or other roofs nearby have algae, moss or lichen growth on them then there would be trace spores on these surfaces. A supply of nutrients and a few days of rain or overcast weather can be

enough for a brief growth which then would die off after a short time as it becomes dry again...the nutrient supply doesn't have to be anything more than some bird droppings on the roof".

It also should be added to this theory that the south side (where the traces were to be found) was not overgrown with algae or anything similar to a meaningful extent (however there was a small amount of lichen growth). On the other side of the house which is north facing the roof was covered with algae and lichen (this is typical for a north-facing wall or roof).

It was Lars Thomas' conclusion that the trace samples from Stensved had an organic origin.

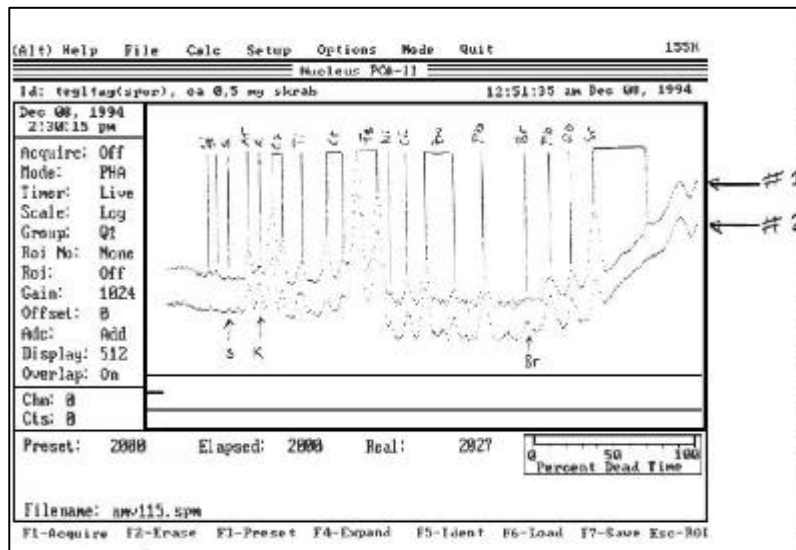
Analysis establishes sulphur, potassium and bromine

A scrape test of the traces was analysed and compared to a scrape reference test taken from another place on the roof.

The analysis shows that there was a series of elements in both tests.

The method of analysis used in this case was not 100% quantitative, however it gives an impression of the variations in the amounts of traces in the two samples. The sen-

Computer-generated picture courtesy of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural High School of Denmark.



sitivity of the measuring method rises with the increase of the atomic number and the scale is logarithmic which means huge differences were registered.

From the graphs we can see that trace sample #2 contains more sulphur, bromine and potassium than the reference sample #1. In this context it is probably interesting to note the increased bromine content which is in the ppm area (millionth of a gram).

From the analysis we find it hard to conclude anything final especially because the reference sample, which is burnt clay, shows that it contains a long series of elements, among these various metals. Larger amounts of the metals in the trace sample would therefore be difficult to register with this partial quantitative measuring method.

We can therefore conclude that there could be a difference in the samples, however the most conspicuous differences (bromine, sulphur and potassium) could be caused by biological conditions mentioned by Lars Thomas.

Summary and conclusion

SUFOI's investigations in connection with the case from Stensved leaves us to conclude that the trace found on the tiled roof has in all probability an organic origin - and therefore has nothing to do with the light Mr CP observed.

With reference to the visual observations we can characterise the illumination on the terrace as the most interesting aspect of this case. This event is the most difficult to explain. In addition we can neither come up with a explanation for the sound, the smell nor the light beams from the night before.

It is of course regrettable that we yet again found no

physical evidence for the existence of UFO's provided of course that UFO's have a physical origin, however this event has given us more experience in handling 'trace cases', an experience which could prove to be useful in the future.

Puzzling lights, spacemen and a psychic lady from Fyn

It was Monday 20 March 1995 when i received a call from Torben Birkeholm (TB). A man, it seems, had contacted him about an old case from 1978. During the interview it became apparent to TB that there was a little more to this case; there was. The witness, FH from Odense, appeared into the picture.

After TB had finished with the interview he handed his notes and the case over to me. I contacted the witness immediately and received the whole story, or at least I believe most of it, because the more the witness said, the more comprehensive the case became.

The story begins with a claimed physic lady who lives in Allesø just north of Odense. She has made appearances in both the local paper and on T.V where she explains about her abilities to see auras, look into the future and to heal. She also has quite a patient/clientele list and on Wednesday night holds an 'open house' so that anyone can come and talk about auras as well as other things. The physic lady also maintains that she comes from another planet, and that she has received her abilities from spacemen who quite frequently come visiting her.

Mr. FH and two girls AS and HT (all three in their twenties) had heard about the claimed space visits in Allesø and decided that they would take a look one evening and see if there was any substance to the talk.

Two of them had visited the physic lady on an earlier occasion.

On Sunday evening around midnight they were sitting in a car looking out over a field which is situated between the hall at Allesø and the physic lady's house. 15 minutes later FH who was sitting in the car's front seat observed some white and red lights that were blinking over the field. This was then followed by a pillar of turquoise light which was only visible for a few seconds.

At about 12.30am all three noticed a light grey object which appeared in the field above a concrete ramp. The object seemed to be transparent since they could dimly see some trees through it. The trees were faintly lit from behind by some greenhouse lights which were situated behind them. The light grey object slowly became stronger in the light which was emanating from it making it much clearer to see.

Almost an hour passed while the three had been sitting in the car looking at the object, when it eventually moved towards the car. The object approached the car so closely that it actually embedded itself into the bonnet, however it was still transparent because the witnesses could make the contours of the background through it.

When the object was at it closest, all three could feel as if they were being lifted or sucked up towards the object, while at the same time hearing a strange high-pitched tone which emanated from the road.

They described the sound as being similar to the sound that you hear in some cars when you forget to use the seatbelts. HT, who was sitting on the back seat, started shouting which caused the object to slowly withdraw back across the field; at the same time they all heard a metallic sound akin to the

Danish Sightings

sound you make when kicking metal. Just to make all three occupants check to see if it was any of them who were making the metallic sound.

The object which was still in the field divided itself into two hemispheres that were still connected (all three saw this), and a blue light appeared which went upwards in a fan shape (FH and AS saw this). There then appeared in the blue light an object which resembled a submarine (FH sees this). After this the two hemispheres came back together and resumed its original shape.

At the same time AS and FH observed a tube pointing downwards from the object and FH saw what appeared to be a torch moving over the object which only lasted for a few seconds.

Shortly after all the lights went out and the three witnesses drove home.

During the drive home AS and FH got the impression that they were being followed some of the way, however HT felt nothing. They stopped the car but saw nothing.

When they arrive home all three sat down and drew independently of each other everything they had seen. They were

however in disagreement about the shape of the light grey object. It was FH's opinion that it was hemisphere shaped, while HS thought it was more the shape of a inverted soup tureen; HT however thought it was the shape of a lentil. What they do agree about though was that the outline of the object was very indistinct.

They were all a little shocked and talk about this until six o'clock in the morning.

The same day FH contacted SUFOI. When I talked to him he suggested that we both drive to the observation point. I then contacted Martin Lyck and Toke Haunstrup who were by chance in Odense. Both Martin and Toke were fresh and ready to take a night time observation at the scene. We then drove out to FH's apartment where we grabbed the chance to hear the story again and a few cups of coffee to help us stay awake. At about 11.30 pm we left the apartment and headed towards the place in question.

From around midnight to 1.15 am we were all at the sighting point without noticing anything strange or out of place, but we thought while we were there we could have a good look around; still nothing to be seen.

The next day I interviewed AS who had something to add to the original account. It would seem that at some time AS and a girlfriend had paid a visit to the physic lady, and while they were sitting talking AS thought she could see some glowing triangles which were flashing in the living room. She said nothing about it though until her girlfriend saw the same and it's while they are talking about it that the physic lady told them that the triangles are small spaceships. AS decided that it was a little too much and walked out to have a cigarette.

HT had seen the least during the sighting because she was very frightened and spent most of the time looking away, however she is sure that she saw the grey object in the reported time frame of the incident, and that it pulled her upwards when it was at its closest. She also saw the object divide and reform. The rest went unnoticed.

I contacted the physic lady and on Friday 24 March at 2.00 pm Martin and myself drove out to get a first-hand impression of it all.

The woman claimed that every now and again something landed to the side of her house on a concrete ramp out in the field and this had been happening since the 1940s (we had not told her of the other people that had seen the object above the concrete ramp). The woman claims that they are friendly beings that are helping the planet and its population. She also claims that she is in constant telepathic touch with them and that they often come and visit her in her living room!

They fill her with energy which she uses for good purposes such as healing, and says that the people in Allesø are used to the visits but do not talk about it. Therefore, I wanted try to find out if the people in

Strong Light

An 89 year-old woman lives in a house near Jordløse which is situated on the South of Fyn. The house is 3 minutes walk from the nearest neighbours. The bedroom faces out to a garden with large trees and fields but no road.

In the middle of the night 22 March 1995 she was awakened by a strong yellow white light coming through the window which illuminates the entire bedroom. The old woman didn't get up to investigate the light because due to her age she finds it very difficult to walk. The light persisted for about half an hour and she also felt the temperature rise within the bedroom before it gradually became weaker and finally disappeared.

Again due to her physical condition she didn't check outside to see if there were any marks or signs of something strange.

Allesø were really knee-high in UFO's.

With this in mind I contacted the nearest neighbours who all have houses bordering up to the field in question. The first neighbour was an elderly woman and when I asked her if she had seen any strange phenomena in the field she said no; not on the night in question nor at any other time.

The next neighbour was an aged man and when I asked him if he had seen any UFO's recently he replied that he didn't believe in God or UFO's and that it was all a load of old cobblers. I had to conclude that he hadn't seen anything either.

The third was a middle-aged man who lived a little further down the road; he answered all of my questions which amounted to the fact that he hadn't seen anything either.

The last chance was an old cabinet maker who lived on the other side of the field close to the hall in Allesø. He lives only 70 meters from the concrete ramp and has a clear view of everything out there from his kitchen window.

He told me that the concrete ramp was a station buffer stop which was built by the Germans during the war, and had himself seen a train drive to Allesø. But of any strange occurrences happening out on the field he had no knowledge.

None of the four knew the physick lady or of her alleged contact with aliens.

The conclusion to this story is no easier than many other cases. UFO societies have a hard time dealing with contact persons who claim to be visited frequently and communicating with aliens. The reason is that as a rule they are the only people who can see the visitors which makes these stories not quite so interesting to others.

The immediate credibility of the three witnesses is high, however they could have been influenced by the strong will of

Black Triangles near Fåborg

Two people near Fjællebro harbour on Southern Fyn in June/July notice one evening at approximately 7.15 pm 3 matt black triangles in the air. The triangles were observed for 5 minutes while they were stationary in the sky. After the 5 minutes the triangles suddenly disappeared without the witnesses knowing how they had disappeared. The triangles were totally silent

the physick lady and thus pieced small things together to create a sighting of a UFO. We will just have to wait and see if other witnesses come forward from this area.

Three Different Lights above Aalborg

Lars Mosbæk is an eager amateur astronomer and has had many experiences with natural phenomena, for example fireballs, shooting stars, northern lights, aeroplanes and many other things.

However on 4 April he experienced something completely unexplainable. It was on this evening that he was due to observe some very faint galaxies in the constellation of Leo and Virgo. At about 1.00 am he could no longer see the galaxies because there were some high clouds that moved in from the west. Lars considered going back inside to warm himself up a bit when from the south there appeared three objects moving across the sky to the north. His first

impression was that they were satellites moving in a parallel orbit. The light intensity of the objects was similar to the eastern star in the constellation of Leo. There was nothing peculiar about the three objects until suddenly the satellite to the left changed its orbit. It carried out very sharp manoeuvres around the satellite in the center which was observed by Lars until the objects disappeared from view when they went behind the eaves of the house.

He ran through the apartment in the hope of seeing them from the kitchen window, however there was too much light on the other side of the house to see the objects. This sighting took approximately 5 seconds.

By Martin Lyck



SUFOI on Disks



As part of SUFOI's new disk-service, we can offer you a lot of programs, data, text, pictures etc. All text and software is in English unless otherwise stated.

See page 47

The Light that Wouldn't Go Away

By Per
Andersen



LH and HP were sitting in the living room with 3 of their friends, when suddenly the room was illuminated by a powerful light that darted past the window. One of the friends rushed out onto the road to look for possible cars but there were none. It was then that people started to take LH and HP seriously when they claimed that a mysterious and powerful light regularly appears close to their house.

After this sighting SUFOI was contacted by LH who told us about this event - and that they had seen this powerful light close by the house many times earlier on. The whole case sounded so exiting that Karin Frost and Per Andersen from SUFOI went to Svebølle one day in March 1994 where the witnesses lived.

It turned out to be not an altogether ordinary trip - for several reasons. Even though it was March it began snowing quite violently when we were half way between Copenhagen and Svebølle. It was almost impossible to see an arm's length in front of you. But we carried on and resisted the temptation to return knowing that we had waited a long time before we had found a date that was convenient for us all.

Apart from the fact that it was snowing, LH and HP lived

in a remote house outside of Svebølle, which was almost impossible to find. However we found a friendly family where we were able to borrow a telephone and phone for directions (and just barely avoided being eaten by their dog). Even though left and right were swapped around a bit we succeeded in finding the observers albeit very delayed!

A frequent guest

The witnesses whom we call LH and HP moved into their house in 1991. After approx. 6 months they began to observe a strange and powerful light which passed very quickly past their living room and kitchen windows. The light was not observed through any other windows apart from these.

Both LH and HP saw the phenomena many times but mostly it was simply in the form of a glare in the living room. The light passed so quickly that they didn't have time to look out of the window. Often they both saw the light pass (the glare that is). Sometimes it was just the one of them that saw the light when the other was not in the living room or kitchen, however when they were together both of them saw the light.

LH observed the light often when he was sitting in the sofa watching TV although as stated earlier it was always just a glimpse of the light out of the corner of his eye.

In the summer 1992 HP saw the light directly through the

living room window. She had got up - probably to get the coffee - and therefore stood with her face facing the window. When it flew past she perceived it as a very clear and oblong light. The light was so intense that she felt blinded for a couple of seconds.

Sometime in July 1993 the only outdoor sighting in daylight took place. It was HP who was picking strawberries with her back to the house. She sensed the light and saw the soil being lit up. She didn't see the light itself but believed it was situated somewhere between her and the house.

Witnesses

On 3 January 1994 LH and HP were visited by three of their friends. The friends had frequently heard the couple speak of this light passing their windows, but they didn't really believe it until this time.

LH tells that all five of them were sitting drinking coffee and talking. The TV was on. Suddenly the light came darting past the window and the neighbour asked what it was. LH said that that was the light they had been telling them about so often. The neighbour got up and ran out of the house. When he came in again he said that the light was gone and that he had neither heard nor seen anything outside.

SUFOI has been interviewing two of the witnesses that both recall the event. None of them have since seen anything like it and neither do they have

any explanation to what it might have been.

In February 1994 LH and HP saw the light again - in a single night they observed the light three times. The latest sighting prior to our visit took place 14 March that approx. 10 pm - which was only two days before we visited the house, but unfortunately we didn't see the light during our visit.

The light

HP describes the phenomenon as a blinding, oblong light as she had observed it directly through the living room window. LH describes the phenomenon as a round light. It was always observed through the windows on the back of the house (out towards the fields).

Both LP and HP have a hard time describing details about the phenomenon, in particular the shape and positioning in relation to the surroundings. Some of this uncertainty can be caused by the fact that the phenomenon was only seen for a short moment and often indirectly via the glare in the living room.

LH and HP both believed that the light was close to the house which is confirmed by the fact that there is a row of trees located approx. 10 meters behind the house. They haven't noticed at any time that the light was behind these trees. On the other hand they haven't exactly noticed that the trees were behind the light.

The light nearly always moved from the left towards the right, however several times they noticed the light come darting in from the left towards the right and then back again from the right towards the left.

Neither of the pets in the family, a dog and a cat, has reacted to the light.

Looking out of the kitchen and living room windows one

can only see fields. There are no houses in this direction and a remotely situated road is so far away that car lights can barely be seen at all (observed by ourselves during the visit).

The witnesses

LH (age 54) is a retired painter and decorator. He seems to be the technical type. He buys, repairs and sells one armed bandits and is also interested in ham radio and walkie-talkies. His radio equipment is however reasonably new and can therefore not be related to the phenomenon.

LH is a lively person who willingly talks of his adventures, however at the same time he is capable of listening and is interested in hearing other people's opinions and asks questions himself.

HP is a more quiet type. In the beginning she was afraid of the light but got used to it along the way. However she was afraid when she experienced the light in the strawberry bed.

We got the impression that the neighbourhood-relationship was good and a couple 'just' dropped by when we were there.

There was a lively debate among the neighbours about this phenomenon and there

were a lot of theories on the table - including one that a former resident of the house supposedly hanged himself. LH and HP took this with calm and some scepticism. They didn't seem highly-strung and thought some of the theories were fascinating.

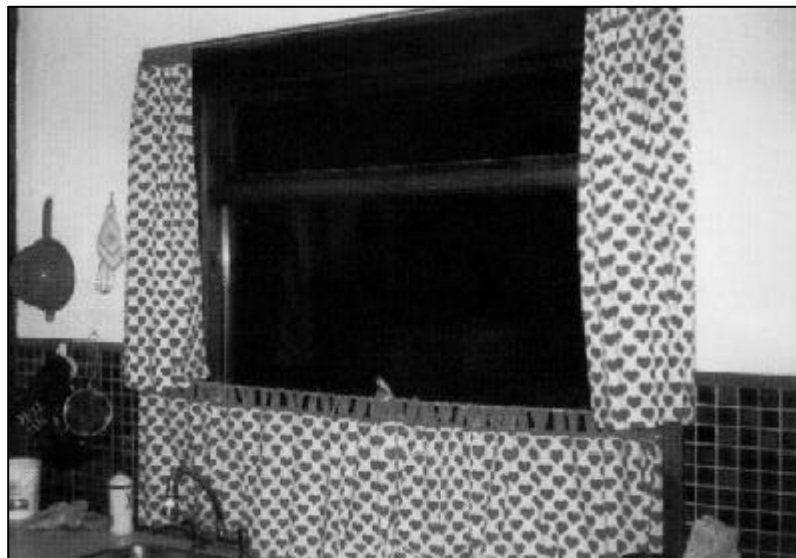
There was also amongst the theories a suggestion that they should form a cross with two metal pipes and hang sheets over it to see if this could stop the light. They didn't attempt this and were not inclined to experiment with such things.

One of the friends, who witnessed the light on the third of January, describe LH as a person *"who seems a little weird and has a lively imagination."*

SUFOI also interviewed the nearest neighbour (who lives approx. 500 metres away) and he at first described LH as *"an ordinary man"* but as the conversation progressed he said that LH was *"an oddball"*. This neighbour had never seen the light but was aware of the fact that his neighbour claimed to see it regularly.

The events after the visit

The visit resulted in many thoughts involving such a light, which was frequently observed from one certain address, not least because it would then be



The kitchen window where the light was observed.
Photo: Per Andersen

Danish Sightings

possible to get closer to this phenomenon when it was observed the next time.

SUFOI therefore asked LH and HP to take notes of all the following points, for example date, time, duration and appearance etc. to see if it was possible to ascertain a pattern.

Unfortunately we were overtaken by reality. Shortly after our visit LH died of a blood-clot and HP moved away from the house.

The interesting thing would now be to get in contact with the family that moved into the house. Did these new residents also experience the light-phenomenon? To answer this question SUFOI attempted to make contact several times to the new residents via letters since they had an unlisted phone number. Unfortunately all this was in vain: we never received any replies to our letters.

These missing answers from the new residents of the house could of course be interpreted in various ways. But the most likely one seems to be that they do not experience any light phenomenon and therefore think that this is all nonsense. On the other hand - if the new family have experienced the light phenomenon - one would think

there was a good possibility that they would be interested in contacting SUFOI.

Theories

Let us take a closer look and see what we can conclude from the facts.

Here are some of the most obvious theories:

• Electrical/plasma phenomena

The facts in favour of this theory is that we have an intense, powerful yet brief phenomenon close to the house. The phenomenon's appearance is also in accordance with this theory.

Against this theory is the frequency of the phenomenon. For one thing plasma phenomena are not very frequent and certainly not in the same spot over many years.

There doesn't seem to be anything that could cause frequent electrical plasma phenomena in this exact spot. Also the fact that there has been no interference of any electrical gear such as radio, TV etc.

• Gas from a moor

The only condition that allows for this theory is the fact that there is a moor nearby and

that the lights were observed frequently.

The fact that the lights are very bright and can illuminate the living room plus the fact that the moor is some distance away seems to rule out this theory.

• Car lights

The phenomenon is reminiscent in many ways of car lights shining through windows under certain circumstances. The frequency and the light glare in the living room could suggest this.

However there don't appear to be any roads in the area which could result in these lights. The road running past the house is on the other side of the house where the light glare was not observed. Also the road that is on the 'correct' side of the house is too far away to be the explanation.

• Psychically-oriented phenomena

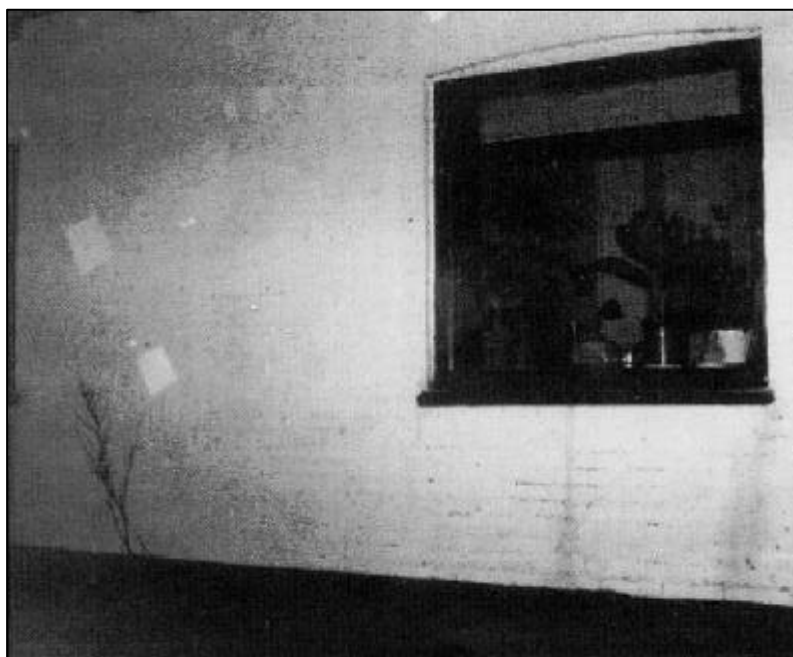
By this we mean that the phenomena which is experienced by LH and HP is in reality not physically present.

This is an exciting theory which is supported by the number of times the lights are observed. Plus the fact that the lights have been seen directly only a few times speaks in favour of this theory. Beside this the lights are only seen by LH and HP and not by anybody else in the area (with the sole exception of January 3rd, 1994). They also have a hard time describing the details involving the lights and the light glare, for example if there are any shadows in the living room, when the light is there and precisely how the light is in relation to its surroundings.

We must also remember that there seems to be no physical effect on the pets or on the electronic gear situated in the house.

However there is one thing to consider and that is that as

The living room window seen from outside where the light was also observed.
Photo: Per Andersen



a rule they both saw the light. This can however be explained with the many examples of how some people within a close relationship may influence their partner to 'see and hear' strange phenomena which do not exist in reality.

The exception to the pattern of observation is the evening when the neighbours also saw the light. This may however be - by a coincidence - a totally other and unique phenomenon.

Conclusions

The possibilities of a closer analysis of these events seems to be exhausted and it is therefore not possible for us to draw a final conclusion.

Of the theories which have been considered, the theory of 'the psychically-oriented phenomena' seems the most likely. If readers of SUFOI-News have any other suggestions for an explanation, we would like to hear them.

Fireball over Denmark

The darkness of the night is refracted for a few seconds. A beam of light cuts through the host of stars - uncaring whether or not to give right of way - and crosses the vastness of the Milky Way.

The night walker is surprised by the light and turns his eyes towards the sky in amazement. Twenty seconds later the sky is yet again dark. Several Danes experienced this, nature's fireworks - a special adventure.

On Sunday 4 June 1995 at five past midnight a powerful ball of fire was observed from all areas in the country. A fireball is an especially powerful meteor with a light intensity

greater than that of the planet Venus.

In connection with this fireball SUFOI received 20-30 reports. The fireball was visible for up to 30 seconds and was broken into several parts.

The Astronomical Society's Meteor Section (run by Per Tybjerg Aldrich) and Danish Fireball Central (run by Gotfred Møbjerg Kristensen) also received reports concerning the fireball. Together they started a collection of data with the purpose of ascertaining the orbit of the fireball and if possible locate the drop area for meteorite fragments.

On Wednesday 7 June Gotfred Kristensen participated in TV2's weather forecast from Sprogø. He mentioned the fireball and searched for witnesses. During the next couple of days he received around 60 approaches from observers. From this material Gotfred was able to conclude that the fireball appeared somewhere over North Jutland, continued over Storebælt (the Great Belt) and sydhavsøerne (the Southern Islands) to finally disappear over Østersøen (The Baltic) or the Northern part of Germany /Poland.

By Toke Haunstrup



Drawing: SUFOI's Photo Archive

The Telephone Line Was Blocked at the Report Centre

By Torben Birkeholm



The catalogue of sightings for the last three months of 1990 was long. A look at the catalogue reveals that most of the sightings concern the same phenomenon.

Fire balls over Denmark

On 7 October 1990 the weather suddenly changed and the sky was clear. A married couple from Tornby, between Hirtshals and Hjørring had not noticed the change in the weather, but they saw the moon in the sky.

At 8.55 pm they suddenly saw an intense light at a low altitude. A huge blue and white light ball with tail of fire appeared in the sky. The size was the half of the full moon.

The 'fire ball' appeared from northeast and flew towards north. The couple looked on amazed at the intense light. They noticed that the 'fire ball' moved a little downwards before it disappeared.

Within an hour they had found the number of SUFOI in Aalborg. They called and told about the sighting. As usual in these cases the local newspaper advertised for witnesses. The following day *Aalborg Stiftstidende* wrote about the sighting. The paper thought, it was either a meteorite or scrap from space burning up in the atmosphere. The article asked the readers to call SUFOI.

The lines were blocked

Late the same evening approx. 50 had called and the phone broke down. It was hard work

to record it all, but it was done.

Most people reported, that the fire ball flew from north east to north. There was a little difference in the colours and time of the sighting. The most likely thesis of the sighting was the meteorite theory.

After some days the number of calls was enormous, about 200. Many witnesses called a busy phone or an answering machine, and they were dissatisfied. But SUFOI's staff had their normal work in the day time, therefore they could only answer the phone in the evening and during the night.

The explanation

Many reports gave a lot of information and in a few days it was clear that the fire ball was a meteorite. The Earth is 'hit' by a lot meteorite swarms which are all predicted. The swarm in question is called 'The October Draconides'.

UFO landing at Nørrebro?

In October SUFOI received a report from Nørrebro in Copenhagen. The night between 31 August and 1 September a 24 year-old female student had a disturbed sleep. The night before a fire-raiser had lit some fires in the backyard.

Suddenly she was awake and saw an intense white light through the curtains. She went to the window and saw an oval yellow shining object apparently standing on a flat roof 40 m away and approx. 16 m over the ground. The object was app. 8 m long, the same as the roof.

In the bottom there was some light flicker almost like "TV-flicker" in all colours. On the object's body was something which the woman thought were some kind of "windows".

The woman went into the kitchen which was closer to the object. Here she looked at the strange phenomenon for one or two minutes. Suddenly she became afraid and ran into the bathroom in panic. After a while she went to the kitchen again. The object was gone!

She didn't do anything until a month later when she one evening saw a similar phenomenon through the kitchen window. It "appeared from the clouds" and after ten seconds it was almost down on the neighbour's house where she saw the first object. Here it turned around, accelerated and disappeared in the clouds.

The next day she contacted SUFOI to start an investigation. Unfortunately it was too late to find any trace from the sighting. It is remarkable that the woman neither before the sighting nor after had any belief in visitors from outer space.

Mystified by strange light

In October 1990 SUFOI had many tasks. On Funen a young couple was driving south of Ringe in the middle of the island, at 7.10 pm Thursday, 4 October. Approx. 50 m before a railroad junction the young girl sitting beside the driver discovered a huge light phenomenon at the left of the car and at a very low altitude. Below the cloud covering the sky there was a round orange light. Be-

hind it there were several small lights which all the time changed colours. Between the orange light and the small ones there was greyish lit area.

The driver put on the brake and stopped the car to get a better look. The couple now saw the light phenomenon accelerate and fly with high speed above their heads and disappear in ten seconds.

Later they said that they were astonished by the soundless movement of phenomenon.

Dark object over Nørresundby

On Wednesday 16 October a married couple had a visit from some members of the family. At 10.22 pm they said goodbye to the visitors and went outside. When the visitors were gone the couple looked at the clear sky. Suddenly the woman heard a whistling above her head. She then discovered a dark brown-grey object on the northern hemisphere 45 degrees over the horizon. The object was round or oval and with the same size as the full moon but without light.

She draw the attention of her husband to the object while it was flying in a north-easterly direction. Soon after it turned to a southerly direction towards Aalborg where the object disappeared in some clouds after 10-12 seconds of duration.

They were both astonish by the object and the man was sure that it wasn't a plane because it was soundless and carried no lights. He had for many years worked at Aalborg Air Force Base.

Huge blue hemisphere

Dagbladet in Roskilde had on 26 October 1990 an article with the headline "*UFO seen over Roskilde - was like a huge blue*

beach ball". A female pensioner had two days earlier seen the phenomenon when she looked out the window. An intense light caught her attention and in the "*middle of the sky*" she saw something which was like "*a huge beach ball cut through the middle*".

The woman saw that the moon was on her left side and was aware of the unusualness of the sighting. When she had looked at the hemisphere for 3-4 minutes she wanted to pick up her camera but it was too late. She thought that the light phenomenon was seen by others. She contacted a journalist who wrote the article in mention.

Round light seen on western Zealand.

On 6 November three women were driving in a car between Tjølunde and Høng. At 6.30 pm they saw an intense light in the clear sky in a northwestern direction. The white light was the same size as the full moon. Around the white and very intense light there was a circle of white and red lights twinkling regularly.

After a few minutes the light suddenly began to fly over the road and the car. It continued over the field and was gone after five minutes. The phenomenon was flying at a low altitude like a helicopter photographing country houses, one of the women said. The size of the intense white light had the size of a helicopter at this altitude. The explanation, one would guess, would be a helicopter if it had not been soundless.

'Happy mouth' over Skovlunde

On 15 November at 3.10 pm a young man was sitting in his window frame listening to the

radio, when he suddenly caught sight of a black object in the light foggy sky approx. 30 degrees over the horizon at east-northeast. The black object had the the shape like "*a smile*" or "*happy mouth*" and hovered at the same place bobbing up and down. Suddenly the object descended and disappeared behind the horizon. The duration was approx. 1 minute and the young man had the time to run from his room to the street where he saw the object disappear.

Strange sound and intense light in the night

In November 1987 several inhabitants of the little village Skelund, north of Hadsund, were frightened by a heavy humming sound seeming to come from the air over the village. Three years later, on 24 November 1990 a woman heard another mysterious sound, this time at Veddum only a few kilometres from Skelund. The woman was working at home at two o'clock in the night when she noticed a "*singing*" sound. It was raining and the wind blowing so she thought it was the wind. When the sound changed to a "*humming*" sound she tried to find out what it was. She tried to find out if it was the humming from high voltage lines or a kind of motor on a plane, but it was not. After a few minutes the sound disappeared.

The next day her daughter told her a strange story making her connect the two experiences and then she contacted SUFOI. The daughter had slept at a friend's house in the neighbourhood. The two girls were awakened at two o'clock because the room was totally lit by an intense light source outside the window. The daughter tried to look through the window but the light was too intense.

Danish Sightings 1991 and 1992

By Toke
Haunstrup



Three red balls at Kalundborg Fjord

On 14 July 1986, the witness and her family saw three red lights near their summer cottage at Røsnæs. The house is placed near a steep cliff overlooking Kalundborg Fjord.

Shortly after midnight the witness's son was sitting in his room working on his computer. Around 0.10 am DST, Danish Summer Time, he saw through the window, which is facing towards the west, three red balls. They were hovering low on a bare bit of ground in front of the summer cottage. After a while they all rose up into the air; one of them flew towards north while the other two came closer to the window.

The son was startled and ran to wake up his parents. The witness and her husband went with their son to his room. All three now watched the balls hovering at a distance of approx. 50 m. The outline was orange-red and they judged their diameter to be somewhere between 50 and 150 cm.

After a couple of minutes the balls flew out over Kalundborg Fjord while circling around each other. Shortly after they were seen as two stationary 'stars' high in the cloud free night sky. This lasted about 5 minutes after which one of the lights flew towards north. The other remained in the same spot. The family still sat watching the last light but nothing else happened and they went to bed.

The duration of the sighting was about 25 minutes in all. During the event the balls went behind the summer cottage which is between the observers and Kalundborg Fjord. This sighting made a great impression on the family and after this night they always had the curtains drawn.

Square lights at Mariager Fjord

On 27 February 1991 two light phenomena were observed from Falslev Mark south of Mariager Fjord. The witness, a

woman in her 50s, was at home. It was late in the evening and she was doing the ironing.

At 11 pm she cast a look at Mariager Fjord, which she often did. In the north/north-east she saw a yellow light moving west/north-west. It was situated low on the horizon on the opposite side of Mariager Fjord.

The moon was up and there was sufficient light for the witness to see Nybrogaarde which is a group of buildings the object was getting close to.

The witness went from the room she was standing in and into the living room where she switched off all the lights. From here she saw the yellow light through binoculars (7x50). The light looked like a rectangular object. It was flying so low that it passed behind the buildings at Nybrogaarde.

All of a sudden the object turned around and now it looked like two vertical lights that were flashing in turn. A part of the object was not visible because of buildings and the terrain.

The light didn't move and after a while the witness began to look at other places in the sky. High up she saw to her surprise a 'star' moving from east to west. In the binoculars this star also looked like a rectangular object. A vague green light was visible on the object.

The first object was still hovering above the buildings while the other was moving across the sky - and then suddenly disappeared.

Around 11.15 pm - after 15 minutes of observation - the object near the buildings also dis-

*Nocturnal
light
sighting at
Røsnæs,
Kalundborg,
July 14th,
1986, at 0.10
am.*

Drawing:
Henrik Klinge
Pedersen



appeared. Whether it 'landed' or just simply 'disappeared' the witness is unsure about.

A daylight disc over Hvidover.

The witness, who is a student was studying on Wednesday 21 May 1991 in his room in Hvidover. Around 10.20 am, DST, Danish Summer Time, an intense, white light caught his attention through the bedroom window. It was situated towards northwest with an altitude of approx. 30 degrees.

The sky was clear and the sun was in the opposite direction from the object. In the beginning the object seemed very wide; the observer believes that the sun possibly was being reflected by the object. He was therefore of the opinion that it was a kite of a foil-like material. But since the light did not behave like a kite he soon dropped this opinion.

The object flew with a calm and gliding movement towards the right. It became narrower which could be due to the witness' changed angle of sight.

Finally the object was but a narrow stripe of light which was replaced by a blue fluorescent glare. The witness later described this blue light as very intense.

In the last seconds of the sighting the object was a grey/black disc disappearing towards northeast. The duration was 20 seconds and there was no mentionable wind.

In the afternoon the witness phoned SUFOI's local representative Arne S. Petersen who sent him a report form. Arne S. Petersen has not got an idea of what it could be that was observed.

Two 'fires' over Tjærebyækken

Through the last years there have regularly been sightings from the area around Ulstrup, an area situated at the Gudenå, (see SUFOI News 1992, p. 18). In several of the cases the sightings have been bonfire - looking phenomena which also is the case in this sighting.

The night between 29 and 30 April 1989 a 59 year-old man

saw two light phenomena from his house.

Around 1.05 am two lights over Tjærebyækken caught his eye. Tjærebyækken is a stream which flows out into the Gudenå (The God's River).

The witness observed the lights in a south-easterly direction through a window. He estimated the distance to be approx. 650 m. The light phenomenon looked like two 'fires' that flared up now and again. The colours of the flames are described as mainly yellow/orange but also weak, blue flames were seen.

When one of the lights flared up it was seen for 30-60 seconds whereafter it would die down and then the other phenomenon would flare up. This was repeated again and again. The two bonfire phenomena remained in the same spot during the entire sighting. The distance between them is estimated by the witness to be approx. 10 m. At 2.30am both lights died down and the man went to bed. The duration was about an hour and 25 minutes. The next day the witness went down to the stream to see if he could find any remains of the fires but without result.

Lights in zig-zag at Vallekilde College.

On the night of 12 July 1991 several odd lights were seen over West Zealand.

That night two college students were out taking a walk in the area near the little village Vallekilde, which is situated near Hørve.

At 2.00 am they were approx. 600 m east of Vallekilde College. The sky was clear and suddenly the male witness saw a light in the north-west. He made his female companion aware of the yellow light which was situated high in the sky.

The light was blinking regularly and both witnesses were

The daylight disc near Hvidover May 29th, 1991, at 10.20 am. Drawing: Stefan Harboe Andersen



Danish Sightings

By Peter
Nørgaard



of the opinion that the light had a zig-zagging movement for a few seconds and then carried on in a straight line. The witnesses disagree on which direction the light flew.

After the zig-zagging movements the phenomenon split into two lights and then came together as one again. The man got the impression that there were two lights circling around each other. He explains that when the lights were covering each other they looked like one.

After a while the yellow light suddenly disappeared.

The two witnesses now became aware of a new light. This light was situated low in the south-westerly horizon and had a red glare. The light moved with an even speed towards the west and disappeared after a few minutes. It cannot be excluded that this specific light could have been caused by a plane or a meteor.

A few minutes later a third light appeared low in the south-south-west horizon. The female witness believed this light was moving towards the south-east. The new phenomenon seemed so big that a shape could be seen. On this yellow object a powerful white light could be seen pointing towards the north.

The phenomenon moved south of the witnesses and when it was situated in a southerly direction they observed the object turning a little, causing the powerful light to point directly towards them.

Both witnesses got the impression that the top part of the object had a curved surface.

The phenomenon stood still for approx. 30 seconds with the light pointed towards them. During this part of the sighting the witnesses believe they were able to hear a low humming or a high frequency sound from the object.

After these 30 seconds the phenomenon turned back to its original position and flew further east-southeast. After 20 minutes of sighting the light disappeared in the south-east.

While all these events were going on the witnesses noticed a weak yellow light. This light was blinking regularly and was situated high in the sky in the north-west. It moved in small jerks and suddenly disappeared. This light could possibly have been caused by a satellite. Lights from satellites can vary in strength because of their rotation. To round this off we can mention that from the time the first phenomenon was seen to the last disappeared the

sighting had lasted approx. 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Illuminated square at Højslev

On 15 November 1991, in the evening a school teacher (EJ) was driving from Ørslev nursery (north-east of Skive) towards Stoholm situated south of the Skive-Viborg main road.

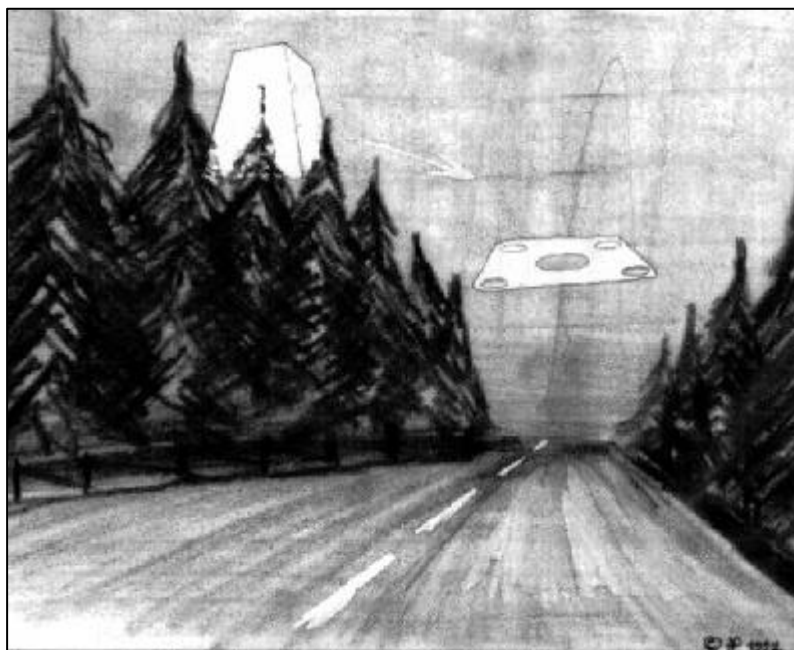
At 10.10 pm the witness found herself just before the Dalgas Plantation, approx. 500 m before the main road where a large, illuminated 'square' above the treetops ahead of her caught her eye. Her first thought was that an accident had happened with the Sparkær transmitter which is situated only 6 km further south because it is the only powerful light in that direction.

EJ reports: *"I slowed the car down and moved very slowly towards the crossing where I stopped the car. I don't know what was going through my mind but I was very curious. I slowly drove the car further into the forest. All the time I saw the yellow light shining through the trees."*

"When I had driven about 800 m into the Dalgas Plantation the square suddenly hung above the road still at the same height as the treetops. I was truly amazed because I had not seen it approach but just seen all that clear light. I think I stopped the car but I'm not sure."

"The light only lasted a moment before it disappeared to be replaced by five illuminated blue/yellow spots. The object now moved across the road and disappeared above the treetops towards the West. At first I was startled and afraid due to the experience itself but also because I was alone in the forest."

The sighting came to the attention of SUFOI a while after the event via one of our contact persons who knows EJ.



*Illuminating
square at
Hørslev
November
15th, 1991.
Drawing:
Henrik Klinge
Pedersen*

From the report and a telephone interview with the witness the following may be deduced from the event:

- From the time the light was first seen until it totally disappeared the observer estimated that between 3 and 5 minutes had elapsed.
- When the object was closest (approx. 15-20 m) its width was the same as the road's. No sound was heard from the object.
- The colours on the object seemed somehow 'softer' than normal colours and were very clear in their definition. It seemed as if it was something you could simply reach out and touch, EJ tells us.
- EJ didn't notice any other witnesses, however she passed two other cars shortly before noticing the object.
- EJ is convinced that it was not a naturally-occurring or man-made phenomenon. The event made a big impression on her and she is no longer happy about driving alone in the evening.

Because quite some time had passed before SUFOI was made aware of the case and spoke to the witness it has not been possible to find other witnesses. Based on the material that we have we cannot give any logical explanation. The witness made a

drawing of the situation which Henrik Klinge Pedersen has reproduced. See page 20.

Police patrols, Queen Margrethe and 3 UFOs

In his 24-hour report from 27 July 1992, police assistant Eivin Christensen, Haderslev, writes among other things:

"The report concerning illuminated objects above the town of Christiansfeld came in on 27 July 1992, at 3.00 pm to the Police in Haderslev. The observation site: Seggelund Main road at Seggelund road south of Christiansfeld. We arrived at approx. 3.15 am and were able to verify the sighting because there were two illuminated circles moving independently of each other above the town. The duration of the sighting was approx. half an hour after which we changed position causing us to lose eye contact with the full-moon sized illuminated circles."

Consultant Jacob Lind from Christiansfeld writes in the UFO report paper he filled in for SUFOI:

"I was out walking my dog when by chance I looked up into the night sky and was aware of three light balls which were circling independently in the sky above a light cloud cover."

And he continues: *"After having the sighting verified by my wife I contacted the police in Haderslev who also were able to verify it with two independent patrols."*

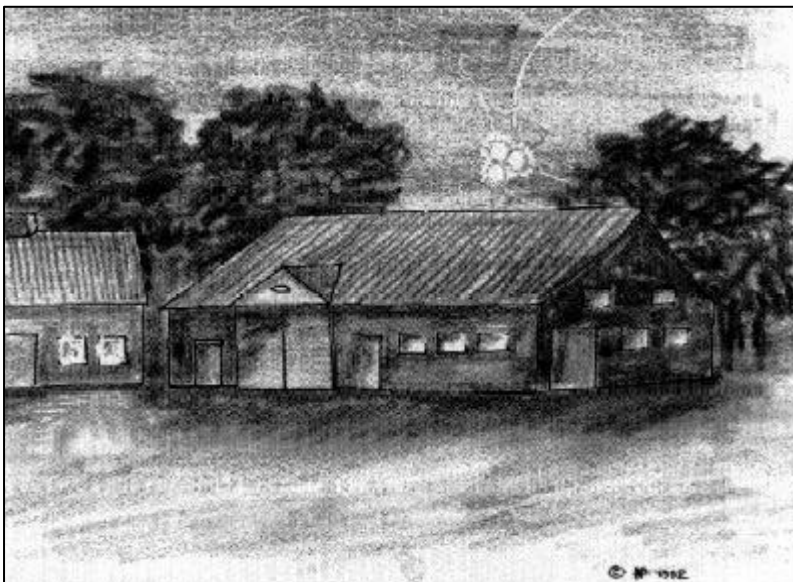
Both SUFOI's Alarm Center and the Report Center were contacted by several witnesses the following days who all had seen something similar. The reason for this was among other things a mentioning in »BT« (a Danish tabloid newspaper) the day after the first report came in. The headline was: *"The police move out - saw mysterious lights in the nocturnal sky"*, and in the article the police assistant verifies that four police officers observed the light circles. One police car also made contact with a representative from a local security guard firm. He was turning off burglar alarms that had started for no reason.

Already the following day the reason for the events was revealed. At Koldinghus app. 16 km north of Christiansfeld on 21 June, Queen Margrethe was celebrating her 25th wedding anniversary.

There was used three special light cannons; so-called sky-tracers. They are programmed to move around in a similar fashion to that of helicopter rotor blades while sending out beams of white light up into the night sky. When the weather is right they can be seen approx. 25 km away.

The consultant from Christiansfeld has however added in his report: *"I have by the way seen the lightshow at Koldinghus and I find it difficult to see any connection at all."*

The police assistant writes in his report in the end: *"It may be mentioned that the sighting is solved and the reason is the projectors put up in Kolding. The projectors illuminate the night (from 6.00 pm until approx. 4.00 am) at Koldinghus and are mounted on an apparatus which auto-*



*Light show over Christiansfeld July 27th, 1992.
Drawing: Henrik Klinge Pedersen*

Danish Sightings

matically turns around in circles in a random fashion. The direction fits perfectly to the sighting site."

A witness in Sjølund, approx. 9 km north-east of Kolding, who hadn't read the article in the papers contacted SUFOI about an experience 30 July:

"At 0.30 am Thursday morning I was standing by the window and saw a misty, white circle of light moving towards northwest, I got up and looked out and saw three light spots moving in the pattern of a clover. The light was very weak, especially when it was passing the stars.

"I called the other three people in the house. We got dressed and all went out into the yard to watch the phenomenon. We were all sober and were looking at it for about half an hour after which the two male witnesses went back in the house. Thus halved in numbers we remained standing there for another hour because we both found it very exciting.

"At one time I stretched both my arms up into the air and shouted - thanks for a great show - and at the same time a strange noise was heard which gave us both goose pimples. I have never heard such a noise before, however I can't say for sure that it had anything to do with the light phenomena. It

could be totally coincidental and this I think is the most likely. The noise was metallic and had a sort of after-sound/clang.

"We went back to bed again and I watched the light until 1.45 am where it disappeared. I'm can't say for sure that I didn't go to sleep and that the light may have continued, but the last time I looked at the clock it was 1.44 am.

"The light spots had a fixed pattern and the spot met at the same spot every time."

The witness has sent us a drawing of the experience which our artist has reproduced on page 21.

I have since spoken with the witness over the phone and received a thorough report. After a little chat about the experience I told her about the light cannons at Koldinghus. And the witness accepted this explanation.

"When the light beam hit me, I could not move"

Kim from Ry tells the following:

"I was running around playing with my yellow torch in front of the house. Shining up on the trees and up into the sky. My older brother was messing around with a car in front of our garage and my father and mother were out. I didn't have a watch on but I can tell the time and knew that it was after nine in the evening. That is when it happened.

"I saw a strange thing in the sky. It was flat with a dome on the top. I also heard a humming sound, a bit like a siren from a police car just a bit lower. It came close

and when it had stopped moving a very strong light came out of it. It hit me and I got cold. I wanted to look away but I was totally stiff and couldn't move."

12 hours passed before Kim told his mother when they were in the supermarket to do the shopping.

I was sitting in a cosy warm living room in Ry, which is a town that attracts loads of tourists every year. Dozens of canoers come up through Mossø to Ry and then further along via Knudsø to Julsø and Himmelbjerget. Sitting opposite me were Kim's parents and they had just poured me and my two colleagues, Bo Nielsen and Toke Haunstrup, a cup of coffee. The blond nine-year old Kim was sitting next to us in the corner sofa and he was telling us nicely and quietly of his experience from Thursday 17 September 1992. We were asking the questions:

"I understand that your older brother says that there is a period between 21.15 and 21.30 where he didn't really notice you."

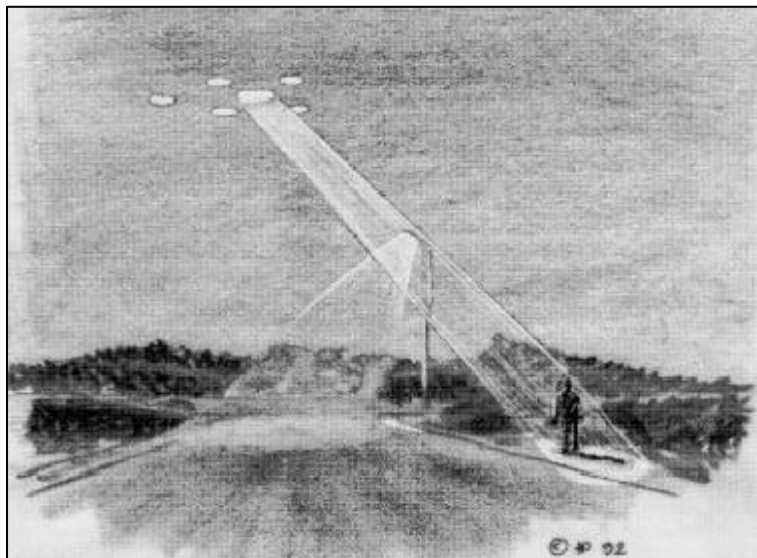
"Yes that is right," says the brother who is entering the room at that moment to have a cup of coffee to warm himself up with. He is also outside this evening messing around with the car.

"I was supposed to keep an eye on Kim," he continues, "since mum and dad were not at home. Kim was running to and from the back yard and the road in front of the house for about half an hour. But there were about 15 minutes where he was sort of 'gone'."

"Did you hear any sounds in that period?"

"No I didn't hear a thing, but however I was messing around with the battery and had the engine running a couple of times. If you haven't any more questions for me I'll just go out to the hearse again," and closed the hall door after him when I shook my head.

Nine-year-old Kim Jepsen, Ry, was hit by a strong night light on 17 September 1992. Drawing: Henrik Klinge Pedersen



As soon as we arrived at the sighting site, a villa road on the outskirts of Ry, we went outside with Kim and his parents. At this time it was still a bit light outside. Kim pointed very surely to the spot where he had been standing when the light beam hit him. He said that he had been trying to find the Plough but had not succeeded, when he suddenly saw a five edged object with a projector looking light in the middle.

"At first it flew sort of like on its edge, a little later with its side towards me and shortly after that it came rather close." Kim explained how the object sort of stopped above a street lamp, which is placed approx. 40 meters from the sighting point. (Kim made a drawing the following day, see page 22, of what he saw and it is shown here drawn by our artist.)

The object had according to his description stood still at approx. 20-25 metres height. Before the powerful light was turned on Kim thought he could see something like windows.

When the light beam hit Kim he felt a coldness and couldn't move. The beam went back to the UFO and came back shortly after. After this it rose and flew around in a half circle and disappeared in the direction of Gl. Ry.

Kim has a hard time explaining how much time had elapsed because he had lost his sense of time. Kim describes the object as being the size of a house.

"We were a little sceptical in the beginning," Kim's father says, *"but we believe in what he is telling us. Kim doesn't normally go around telling wild, fantastic stories. If we didn't believe his story we wouldn't have telephoned SUFOI."* This is also the impression that the reporters had got after talking to Kim and visiting the home.

The nine-year-old's behaviour just after the sighting should also be noted. He went

directly to bed without saying hello or goodnight to his older brother. As mentioned earlier he didn't mention the event till Friday afternoon. At first he was in doubt himself about what he had experienced - whether it was a dream or fantasy.

Especially in cases with young children it is natural to ask the question whether it could be fantasy or something similar. But there are several things which indicate that Kim has experienced something that made quite an impression on him. He is capable of telling his story calmly and quietly and has not changed his statement. He has not changed behaviour, had nightmares or acted strange in any way after the event.

Unless other witnesses or new information appear it may prove difficult to get further in this case. One of the more rarely used aids could be hypnosis, however in this case, because of the witness' young age, it could be a little dangerous. We have mentioned the possibility to Kim's parents who don't wish to put him through it. All in all we have here an interesting case which as of yet is unsolved.

The case was mentioned immediately in Midtjyllands Avis and Århus Stiftstidende (two local newspapers). At this time there have been 15 approaches from persons in the Ry area and the closest towns, for example Galten and Låsby. There are several similar traits concerning the shape, the powerful white projector light and in a couple of the cases a humming or hissing sound.

One of the sightings took place from a dinghy on Mossø where a fisherman observed a similar object on 26 September 1992 at about 5.30 am.

Also the Report Centre was contacted by telephone by a very shocked 16-year-old girl on Tuesday 29 September 1992 at 11.20 pm. An hour previously a friend and herself had seen an object at a low altitude with four sharp white lights coming over Galten at a great speed while emitting a humming sound. The witnesses had not prior to this read anything about the other sightings in the newspaper and they were obviously very effected by what they had seen. It has not been possible to come to a conclusion in this case either.



On 13 October 1992 TV2/ East Jutland showed a clip about the sightings in the middle and east of Jutland. Here reporter Kurt Leth interviews nine-year-old Kim Jepsen at his home on Ildervej in Ry. Kim's mother and SUFOI's Bo Nielsen are watching and listening.

The Story of the 'Lion' from Funen

By Lars Thomas



The animal world in Denmark is probably one of the most peaceful in the world. We have basically none of the animals which in other places of the world might bite, sting or eat people. The most unpleasant that we normally may encounter is a sting from wasp or a mosquito bite. It was therefore somewhat of a surprise when in the spring the eastern part of Funen proved to be the home ground to nothing less than a lion.

It all began Saturday 13 May when two girls saw a lion jump over a fence not far from the zoo in Odense. This might lead people to think that it had to be an animal which had escaped from there, however, that doesn't seem to be the case. That same day the lion was also seen in a field near Kerteminde and then things started to escalate.

Nothing happened on the Sunday but on Monday morning the mysterious cat had made it all the way to Nyborg where an early riser saw it just outside Nyborg Public Swimming Pool. There was no mentioning of it being either wet or not.

For the next couple of days the animal remained south of Nyborg. On the 16th it was spotted by an experienced hunter who phoned the police and asked whether he was allowed to shoot the lion that was standing near his chick-

en coop or not. The day after, two boys in the small town of Frørup saw the 'lion' wander over the main road and disappeared into the butcher's garden as one of the witnesses, Jacob, described it.

By this time the stories about the 'lion' had made it to most Danish newspapers and a description was sent out. It was a lion-looking yellow brown feline, 70-80 cm tall and with a characteristic lion sway on its tail.

A few

unlikely that the animal should have travelled approx. 50 km. since the previous day where it had been spotted in the area around Frørup.

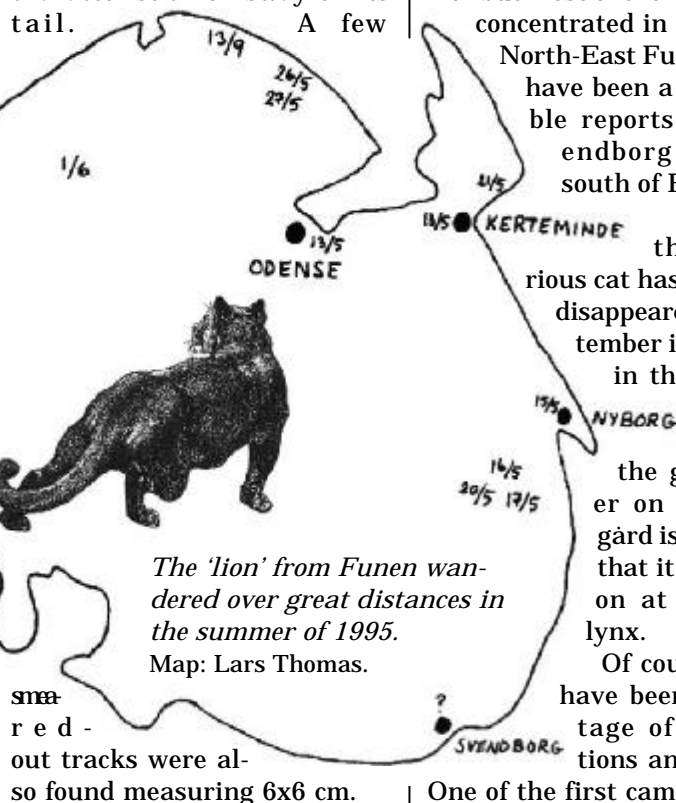
The 'Head' of Funen didn't seem to suit the 'lion' either because five days later it appeared at the lake Tørresøen on the North of Funen where it remained for a few days.

This somewhat random wandering pattern lasted all summer but most of the reports are concentrated in North and North-East Funen. There have been a few possible reports from Svendborg in the south of Funen.

However the mysterious cat has in no way disappeared. In September it was back in the north of Funen where the gamekeeper on Egebjerggård is convinced that it is not a lion at all but a lynx.

Of course there have been no shortage of explanations and excuses.

One of the first came from the leader of the Terrarium at Vissebjerg. He suggested that the 'lion' was a jungle cat. This half-sized tropical cat is relatively ordinary as an exotic pet and it could be one of them escaping from captivity. However the jungle cat is not especially lion-like. It is a lot thinner in its build and has a shorter tail



small red-out tracks were also found measuring 6x6 cm.

This much publicity seem to make the 'lion' long for more peaceful surroundings. On 21 May it was spotted by a bird watcher in the forest of Hverringe north of Kerteminde. The police who now at this time had begun to look closer into the case didn't take this report very seriously. They thought it most

which doesn't have the lion sway most of the witnesses have described.

If the 'lion' from Funen is an escaped animal, and this is probably the most likely, then it could be an African or Asian goldcat. They are not as ordinary in captivity as the jungle cat but they look a lot more like small lions.

This however does not mean that the lion from Funen can be other things. It could be an example of mass psychosis, a psychologist at the University in Odense suggests, where people simply imagine to have seen the animal. Some of the stories may be imagination but I don't believe that it is common for even a powerful psychosis to leave footprints in fields on Funen.

A typical excuse was to blame the lion stories on a big puppy belonging to two tramps. Maybe with a lot of goodwill, eyes squinted and at a long distance it could look a little like a small lion but neither the puppy nor the tramps were walking all over Funen like the 'lion' was doing.

There is probably a runaway cat on Funen. Biologically speaking there shouldn't be anything against that; even big cats like leopards and pumas are so clever at hiding themselves that they can remain close to populated places for years without being discovered. For example there are many leopards that live in the African suburbs and as a rule they are not discovered until they start getting at the neighbourhood's dogs.

If it is a tropical cat species like one of the golden cats mentioned above that is out of captivity, then it will encounter some problems when the winter starts. And that may very well be the end of the story about the 'lion' from Funen.

What was the Distance?

SUFOI has just finished a project which investigated the ability of an witness to judge distances. Here the results of that project are described.

A witness' evaluation of distances can have a decisive meaning for the investigation of a UFO sighting. For example, one could quite easily conceive that an explanation could become invalid because it doesn't coincide with the witness's distance estimation.

In this article we will present the results of an analysis project done by PADUR, Project for Analysis of Danish UFO Reports. (See SUFOI News 1995/A, SUFOI Newsletter No. 13, page 10). The project's goal is to determine the quality of Danish UFO- and IFO witnesses' appraisal of distance.

The ability to determine distance

Our experience of the world around us is due to the interpretation that the brain makes based on nerve impulses it receives through the senses.

When we 'sense' distance it is an exclusive interpretation of the sense impression. At this moment in time it is not possible to give an exact description of the ability to determine distance.

We have been able to »point« to a row of »clues« which have some importance to the evaluation of distance. The most important 'distanceclue' is:

• **Stereoscopic vision:** The distance between our eyes re-

sults in a little difference between the two pictures shown on the retinas. There is however some disagreement about the the distance where the stereoscopic vision has effect. The maximum distance is estimated from a few metres, with up to 600 metres as the most optimistic. (Farnè, 1975, page 52 and forward).

• **Overlapping:** A specially effective distance clue occurs if the observed phenomenon is moving in front of or behind other objects (houses, trees, clouds etc.).

• **Air perspective:** Remote objects seem more fuzzy than close objects.

• **Body movements:** If the head or the body is moving, the view angle to various objects will change. The effect will be greatest on closer objects and least for the remote objects.

• **Structuregradients:** If one is standing on open ground and looks towards the horizon one will notice that different features in the landscape will melt together in the direction of the horizon. The classic example is the straight highway where the sides of the road slide towards each other in the direction of the horizon (see drawing). An object situated on the ground, for example a tree will cut the terrain at a certain place. The cut point is a distance clue. (The above is based on Day, 1972 and Farne, 1975.)

Whether it is possible for an observer to evaluate the distance to a given phenomenon depends on which distance-clues are contained in the sense impulses the brain receives. If

By Toke
Haunstrup



	Earth	Sky
Daylight	All	Stereoscopic vision Air perspective (Overlapping)
Dark	Stereoscopic vision Overlapping (Movement) (Structuregradients)	Stereoscopic vision (Overlapping)

The material - used in connection with the analysis - is reports from SUFOI's Report Files and covers the period 1980-1993. The first analysis deals with reports that meet the following conditions:

- ① Sightings of meteors, satellites or stars.
- ② Sightings made **after** dark.
- ③ The witness has **no** knowledge of the observed object at the time of giving a report.

Meteors, satellites and stars have one thing in common: they are all 'remote' sky objects. The smallest distance may occur when speaking of meteors. However here the distance never gets any smaller than 20 km. (Rogemanns, 1989, page 12). The vast distance to these phenomena makes stereoscopic sight unusable as a distance clue. If you put these observation conditions together for this type of observation as in table 1, one will see that no distance clues occur (except of course when the phenomena disappears behind a cloud or similar.)

Figure 1 shows the distribution of distance determination for the group of meteor satellites and star observations. This group consist of 13 reports. According to figure 1 you can see that 7 witnesses (54%) believe that the distance was 100-2,000 m, 4 witnesses (31%) estimate the distance to be 2,000 m or above and 2 reporters (15%) believe it to be 100m or less. The maximum distance determination for this group was 20 km.

It seems therefore fair to conclude that none of the 13 reporters was able to evaluate the distance to the observed phenomenon correctly. This conclusion coincides with the theoretical considerations, and supports the general experience: *that it is not possible to determine distances in the dark.*

Another analysis deals with reports that have the identification 'planes'. The reports in this analysis also have ② and ③ in common with the analysis above. This group consist of 31 cases and figure 2 shows the distribution of the witnesses evaluation of the distances.

The main part of the witnesses (55%) estimate the distance to be 100-2,000 m while 29% estimate 2,000 m or above and 16% judge the distance to be 100 m or less. If you compare figure 1 and figure 2 you will notice the great similarity in the distribution of the two groups.

It is worth noticing one person in the group with the sightings of planes estimated the distance to be as small as 5 metres!

The last investigation was of the cases with the classification 'UFO'. That is cases which have been investigated by SUFOI and which it has not been possible to explain.

These UFO reports also meet ② from before. There were 29 UFO reports. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the distance evaluations. It can be seen that almost the same number of people estimate the distance to be 100 m or less (48%) as 100-2,000 m (45%). Only 7% estimate the distance to be 2,000 m or above.

Table 2 shows all the three groups' distance evaluations and night only evaluations.

• The two groups' IFO sightings have the same distribution of

	Meteor, Satellite, Star	Plane	UFO
0-100m	15 %	16 %	48 %
100m - 2km	54 %	55 %	45 %
2 km -	31 %	29 %	7 %

Table 1

shows which distance clues are active depending on the sighting conditions. The left column shows whether it is sightings done in daylight or darkness. In the top row 'Earth' shows whether the observed phenomenon is observed with the surrounding terrain as background while 'Sky' shows that the phenomenon is observed with the sky as background.

all the distance clues above are at the witnesses' disposal one may expect a good agreement between the witnesses' determination of the distance and the real distance to the phenomenon. The reverse is of course the case if none or just a few of the distance clues are present.

In an attempt to transfer the science of the distance clues to the reports we are receiving, the author of this article has made a table (table 1) that shows which distance clues are active under various types of observation conditions.

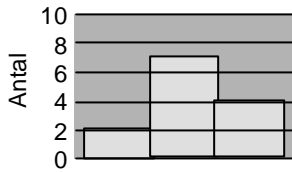
Table 1 gives an impression of how great a dependence there is between the observation conditions and the number of distance clues present. It is especially interesting to note that all distance clues are active at observations of phenomena in daylight and on the background of the surrounding terrain. On the other hand the numbers of distance clues are lowest at observations done in the dark and if the phenomenon has the sky as background.

The distribution of distance clues - as is shown in table 1 - leads us to the conclusion that the worst distance determination is made by observations in the night sky. This coincides well with our experiences as UFO witnesses.

The analysis

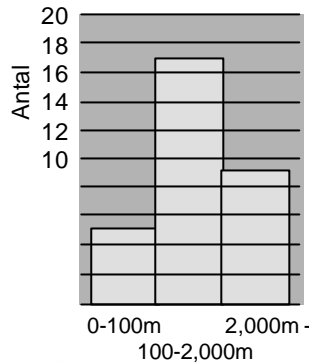
The following analysis is done to show the theoretical considerations described above and to give a picture of the Danish witnesses' distance determination.

Figure 1



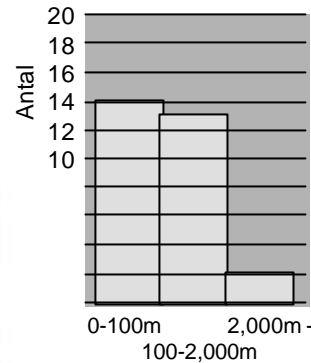
100-2,000m
The figure shows the placement of distance determination for observations of meteors, satellites and stars.

Figure 2



The figure shows us the placement of distance determination for observations of planes made after dark.

Figure 3



The figure shows us the placement of the distance determination for observation of UFO's.

The figure shows the meaning of structure gradients. The road here is a noticeable structure gradient. The trees position in comparison to the placement of the road tells us something about the distance. Drawing: Henrik Klinge Pedersen

distance evaluations between the UFO reporters in comparison to IFO reporters.

- Apparently a relatively high number of UFO witnesses estimate the distance to be 100 m or less while fewer give the distance to 2,000 m or above.

The similar distribution of the IFO sightings coincides well with the fact that it is not possible to determine distances in the dark. Night observations of IFO phenomena are significant due to the fact that there are very few distance clues. Therefore it is the same faults that occur in the observations of stars, satellites, meteors and aeroplane lights.

It is on the other hand difficult to explain the difference between IFO and UFO witnesses' distance evaluations. The results of the investigation support the possibility that a number of UFO reports have been classified as UFOs be-

cause of the short distance evaluation, thereby making the number of reports with shorter distances higher among the UFO reports.

Conclusion

A main problem for this project has been to get enough reports to make a statistical analysis. This is the reason that we have only dealt with night sightings - night sightings are the main part of the reports SUFOI receives.

The analysis makes it possible to conclude:

It is not possible to determine distances of phenomena which occur in the dark night sky.

Thereby we deduce that under these conditions is not possible to determine the size of the observed phenomenon, because the evaluation of the size is done on basis of the distance

determination. (Day, 1972, pages 103-108).

The analysis also shows that *UFO witnesses determine a shorter distance to the observed phenomenon than the IFO witnesses.*

Maybe it is because of the shorter distance that some reports are classified UFO reports.

It has not been possible to determine whether these conclusions can be transferred to the daylight sightings.

Literature

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Roggemans, Paul: *Handbook for visual meteor observations*, Sky Publishing Corporation 1989.

Danish Photo Teases the Experts

By Kim
Møller
Hansen



This is from a copy of the negative. The picture was taken about 9 o'clock in the morning, and on the picture you can see the light of the street lamps and the light of the cars. None of the persons in the picture are looking at the object to the top left, just as the photographer did not see anything unusual.

Photo: M. Keblovszki

In the summer of 1990 SUFOI had four photo cases for analysis at the American organisation Ground Saucer Watch, GSW. In this article we'll look at the oldest photo case: Mogens Keblovszki's photo from 1971, mentioned in SUFOI News 1988.

In November 1971 Mogens Keblovszki was taking pictures at different places all over Aarhus. Having taken several pictures of the street life, the harbour and other things, he returned home with his fiancée. About a month later he developed the

film - and what was that? On one of the pictures he saw a strange object to the left of the picture. Keblovszki immediately returned to the spot where he took the picture to see if there was something hanging from a wire on the pole to the right in the picture. But he didn't find any explanation for the object in the picture.

SUFOI first came across the picture in April 1985 when one of our readers sent the original negative of the image to SUFOI with other information on the case.

The case was at once sent for further investigation by photo

consultant H. Bødker who among other things concluded that the dark object most of all resembles one of the pegtops you can buy as a toy but is too asymmetric. Bødker looked at the different ways to make a hoax, but he rejected them one by one. Yet he noticed that it could be an object hanging on a thin string. Bødker recommended a 'computer analysis' of the photo.

The conclusions of GSW are in short as follows:

- the object is darker than the buildings in the background and it lacks shadows corresponding to the surroundings.
- the object is asymmetric, flat and closer to the camera than the buildings in the background.



Here the picture of Keblovszki is handled with a technique called edge enhancement. Now you clearly see two large scratches which can hardly be seen in the original copy. The technique also reveals small wires and small hooks, although there is nothing of that kind here.

- the object has a size at the angle of 2.5-3.0 degrees which means if the object is a physical object at the alleged place it must have been of a such size that many people ought to have seen it.
- there is no indication that the object is hanging in a string on front of the camera.

In light of the above GSW concludes that the picture is a hoax and it among other things could be made by taking a photo of e.g. a top or a model cut of a piece from paper. The model is pasted on a glass plate brought to the site where the photographer takes the picture through the glass plate. Another possibility is that the photographer in his darkroom has used an enlargement device and copied the picture of the UFO into the picture of the city.

SUFOI did not agree with GSW. There are several obscure points in the report from GSW. For example it is peculiar that GSW suggests that the 'UFO' on the picture could be a photo of a top. If this is correct the UFO had to be symmetric, which it quite clearly isn't.

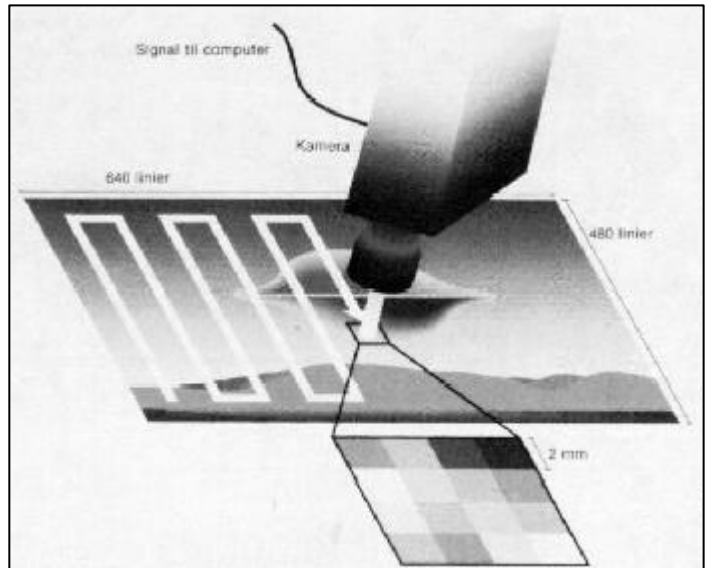
GSW also concludes that the object is more dark than the surroundings; this demonstrates that the object is in focus. That means the object must be closer to the camera than the houses in the background; in addition there must be some minimum of distance to the object. Probably a very large diaphragm was used because the weather is foggy and it is not yet day-break.

A diaphragm of 5.6 for example gives a sharpness up to 36.72 metres. In that way it had to be huge glass plate used for the trick photo. It would certainly have created a sensation.

In light of the circumstances we also think there is no reason to doubt the credibility of the photographer.

The weakness in the case is that Kéblövski did not see the object when he took the picture. Our experience with that kind of photo suggests that there is great probability for the object to be a fault, but it is an unusual fault that causes a classical object with the shape of a discus, not an irregular spot on the film or a fault arising during the development of the film. This could be the explanation of the interesting object on Kéblövski's picture.

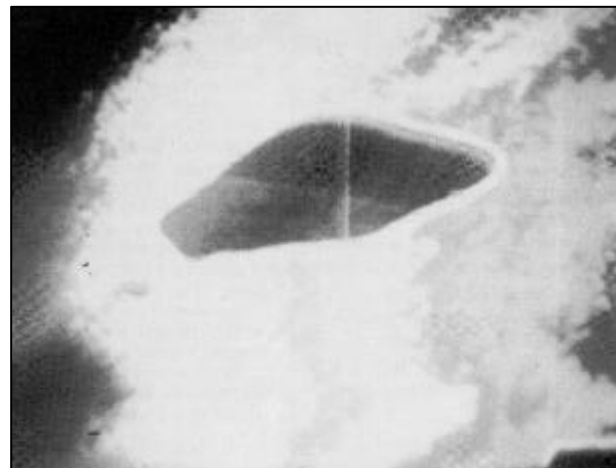
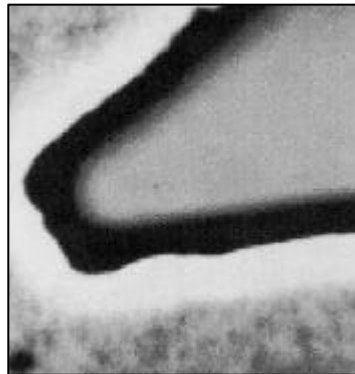
We are still lacking the right explanation of the riddle.



When a picture has to be analysed by a computer the picture has to be scanned line by line by a video camera looking at an area of $1/50$ mm at a time. For every little area the value of a grey tone is converted to a number between 0 and 255. This translation to a number code is called digitising. Now the digitised picture can be handled with special programs. For example increase the sharpness and convert every grey tone to a colour, and you can emphasise details not visible to the human eye.

Drawing: Stefan Harboe Andersen

In these two pictures GSW has used a technique which indicates the distance from the object to the camera. The left picture shows the lower left part of the object, while the picture on the right shows the edge of the building behind the object. The edge of the building is more rough and diffuse than the object, which means the object is closer to the camera.



By converting the grey tones of the picture to colours, in this case 64, you can easily see the related space of the object. Since the print here is in black and white you see that the object is only in one colour while the background is in several colours. That means the object is very flat. For example a ball would be in several different colours.

Small Flash with Great Effect

By Kim
Møller
Hansen



On 3 May 1975 advertising photographer Bjarne Hunneche was at a meat storage depot south of Copenhagen to photograph a building. It was at 8 a.m. and the big camera was ready on the tripod pointing North, Hunneche standing at its right side.

As Bjarne Hunneche pushed the release he observed a sharp white flash on the right. The flash might have spoiled the picture so he took three more. When Hunneche developed the film he discovered a strange looking bright object in the top right corner. The object practically looked like a barrel with

flames coming out of one end or like a shaving brush.

Bjarne Hunneche did not see the phenomenon or hear any noises, he only saw the flash.

A long story - in short

The above-mentioned is the concise and simplified story of this Danish case. In 1990 the picture was sent for an analysis at Ground Saucer Watch (GSW) in USA.

When an object, which the photographer didn't notice when he was shooting, appears on a photograph, it is obvious

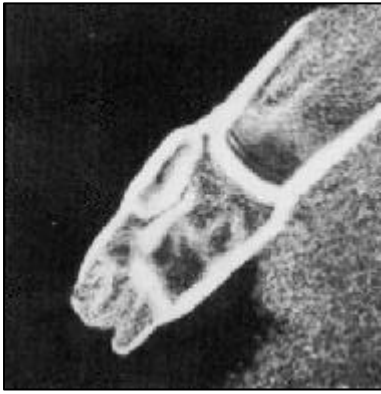
to assume that the object is a fault in the film or a light reflection in the lenses of the camera.

You could imagine that the light flash that Hunneche saw could have been sunlight reflecting in a window or something glossy, for example on the building or on a vehicle to the right of Hunneche. Therefore, the reflection hypothesis is one of the possible hypothesis we have been working with since we got the picture.

In 1975 the negative was sent to Center for UFO Studies, CUFOs, in USA. CUFOs thought that they would be able

*Avedøre
Holme,
Hvidovre, 3
May 1975 at
8.00 a.m.
SUFOI Photo
Case No.
1975-05-03-
106.
Copyright:
Bjarne
Hunneche*





These two images from GSW's analysis show two types of edge enhancement of the picture. The images show that the front and the back of the object have the same density as the cloud seen at the right. The object lacks the symmetry we would expect from a reflection.

Photo: GSW, Inc. 1990

to analyse it if the object was a reflection. Unfortunately the negative was mislaid at CU-FOS and was gone until 1984, when John Timmermann found it. John Timmermann was then the editor of »CUFOS Associate Newsletter« and here the picture and the available information was published in December 1984 issue.

The article resulted in several responses from the readers who also brought suggestion for what the phenomenon in the picture could be. The most unusual explanation came from a former Lieutenant Colonel C.L. Slaysman, who thought the object was a reflected image of the truck on the left in the picture.

Most people who responded said, that the object was a reflection. This was the opinion of among others Professor in Geology William A. Rice and Colin Bord. Martin S. Kottmeyer added that the sunlight might have been reflected in a screw on the tripod of the camera resulting in the strange reflex image.

The last theory is supported by one of SUFOI's former photo consultants Carsten Selvang who in 1983 thought the sunlight had found its way to the film through a little hole in the camera's casing.

SUFOI's photo consultant Hans Bødker does not think that something technical can hinder that the object can be a reflection, but he emphasizes that the reflex doesn't look like anything he has seen before. In

1985 Bødker was inclined to believe it was a physical object out of focus, for example by an unintended double exposure. Therefore Bødker recommended a computer analysis at GSW.

GSW's results

GSW maintains that there is no evidence for a hoax. This concurs with SUFOI's opinion.

The front and the back of the object are diffuse and give the same measurements as the surrounding clouds. The centre of the object is very bright - more intense than the building in the foreground. The object has no clear well-defined outline, but is 'hazy'.

GSW concludes that the object is either an unusual reflection or the result of damage to the emulsion of the film made from pressure by loading the camera or when it was developed.

GSW's conclusion is not convincing. The re-

port contains only statements without any evidence. The conclusion seems to be based on subjective estimations. Of course this might be fine since GSW, like SUFOI after many years, has seen thousands of supposed UFO photos and therefore has great experience, but the computer analysis is not used in a convincing way in the conclusion.

In short we can say that GSW has not told us any more than we knew before the analysis: The Object on Hunneches photo might be an unusual reflection. We lack a convincing explanation. "Can the readers help?" we wrote in UFO-Nyt No. 2, 1991.

The readers of UFO-Nyt tried to help, but no-one had a convincing explanation.

On this heavy enlargement of the 'object' you can see several circles in the 'exhaust'. We don't have an explanation for these circles. Camera: Sinar 4x5 camera. Lens: Super Angulon 90 mm with polarization filter. Film: Kodak Plus-X 4x5. F-stop: 16. Time: 1/60 second.



Airy Spaceship over Viborg

By Ole Henningsen



Over the last 20 years an exciting photo from Viborg has often appeared in the media. Certain UFO enthusiasts are still convinced that the photo shows a real spaceship. However here at SUFOI there is no doubt in our mind that it is simply a cloud-like phenomenon which needs no more explanation. However a renewed inquiry from the USA has got our editorial staff digging around in the files.

Exciting photograph

Over the years you may have seen a Danish so-called UFO photo in foreign publications. The photo which is in colour shows an exciting cloud-like phenomenon taken in 1974 by a local businessman while walking his dog one morning. The phenomenon in the photo closely resembles a jellyfish somewhat out of its element.

Certain UFO societies and people have claimed through the years that the photo shows a craft from outer space (1). Had people used the old grey matter a touch more a lot of the nonsense that's been written could have been saved. As the

years have passed we at SUFOI thought it better to let the photo rest in peace.

Enquiries to SUFOI

But a while back we got an enquiry about the photo from abroad, this time from Gayle Nesom in Texas, USA. He is the local representative for the American UFO organisation MUFON, Mutual UFO Network, in Harris County, Houston (2).

The first time he saw the photo was at a UFO congress in Florida in 1993. After this he also spotted it on his PC because the photo among lots of other UFO photos appear on a UFO CD-ROM.

The American enquirer went to Finland first, however the photo is taken near Viborg in Jutland, and not the Viborg connected to Finland, so the enquirer came to SUFOI.

The police report

The story of the photo starts with a report written by a police officer (known as KK) connected to the uniformed police

in Viborg 28 April 1975. The report is addressed to the chief of Karup Air Force Base, Colonel N. Lund, and the report concerns a sighting of an aircraft over Nørre Sø, Viborg, Sunday 17 November 1974 at approximately 9.00 am.

In the police report KK writes among other things:

"As a customer in xx-photo (the name changed by the editor) in Viborg my attention was turned to a photo taken by another customer. This was Friday 11 April 1975. The colour photo should supposedly show an aircraft of unknown origin. I got the information about the customers identity and approached him personally on Friday 15 April. The person in question is from now on referred to as 'the interviewed'.

"The interviewed informs me that he on Sunday 17 November at approx. 9.00 am. went for a walk on the eastern bank of Nørre Sø in Viborg. He was alone.

"The temperature was approx. 5 degrees Celsius and the weather was clear with a light haze over the lake." (Insertion from the editorial staff: The wind was from south-west, 10 kilometres per second according to the weather forecast from the weather station in Karup (8)).

"He had brought his dog and a camera loaded with a colour film in the size 24x36.

"He informed me that he was a nature lover and he liked to watch and study the birdlife along the lake. The purpose of this walk the day in question was to photograph some of the birds. Here the interviewed emphasised that he possessed good powers of observation and is

On 17 November 1974 a well-known businessman took this photo near Nørresø in Viborg.
Photo: SUFOI's Photo Archive



capable of noticing everything that moves.

"All of a sudden he saw an aircraft above the western bank of the lake. He grabbed his camera at once and took a photograph of the craft, which was still hovering in the air. After taking the photo he looked hastily around to draw other people's attention to the craft - for verification. But no one was close by. When he turned to face the craft again it had disappeared.

"The interviewed estimates that he was about 500 - 1000 metres away from the craft. The craft was soundless and didn't give any physical discomfort.

"He was very interested in finding out what it was he saw and promptly gave me the photos and the negatives saying that he was much too busy in his work to personally pursue the matter further.

"I sent the negatives to the central bureau for colour photography within the police force in Copenhagen. All the materials were classified confidential. I requested enlargement plus sections of these to accentuate contours and details of the craft. All the material was hereafter returned to me.

"The photographs show a circular craft which on a rough estimate could be approx. 20 metres in diameter or a lot more. The shape is distinctly aerodynamic and reminds one of the shape of aerodynamic spaceships such as Boeing X-20 Dyna Soar. The shadows on the craft strongly indicate rounded shapes that probably were capable of dealing with high speed without any danger of partial burning."

The police officer ended his report to the chief of aviation at Karup saying that he is available with photographic evidence and further information. He also mentions the four other people within the police who have knowledge of the case and also that the press has not been informed.

A copy of the report has been sent to the Police Intelligence Service.

Comments on the police report

We at SUFOI are familiar with the identity of the police officer KK - a trustworthy and reliable man who Ole Henningsen, OH, the author of this article, has been in personal contact with on several occasions. SUFOI also knows the identity of the witness/photographer (a well-known businessman from Viborg). From the beginning he didn't want his name out in public in connection with the photo.

This wish is still respected by SUFOI, even though his surname has been mentioned in quite a few places in foreign magazines. We will refer to the photographer as TM.

KK, the police officer, writes in his own words in the report to the aviation station at Karup that the photo must show some sort of flying craft. He has later expressed that he hoped that these words would stir up some interest which then again hopefully would lead to a thorough investigation of this fascinating photo.

Dyna Soar never flew

KK mentions in his police report that the shape of the craft makes one think of aerodynamic spaceships such as Dyna Soar. Here it should be stated that this space craft originally was to be sent up via a Titan 2 rocket. This doesn't look especially aerodynamic (as stated in the report) and the X-20 Dyna Soar never actually flew (4).

After receiving the report from the police in Viborg, OL Thorsen from Tactical Flight Squadron in Karup approached KK at the police station in Viborg and was presented with



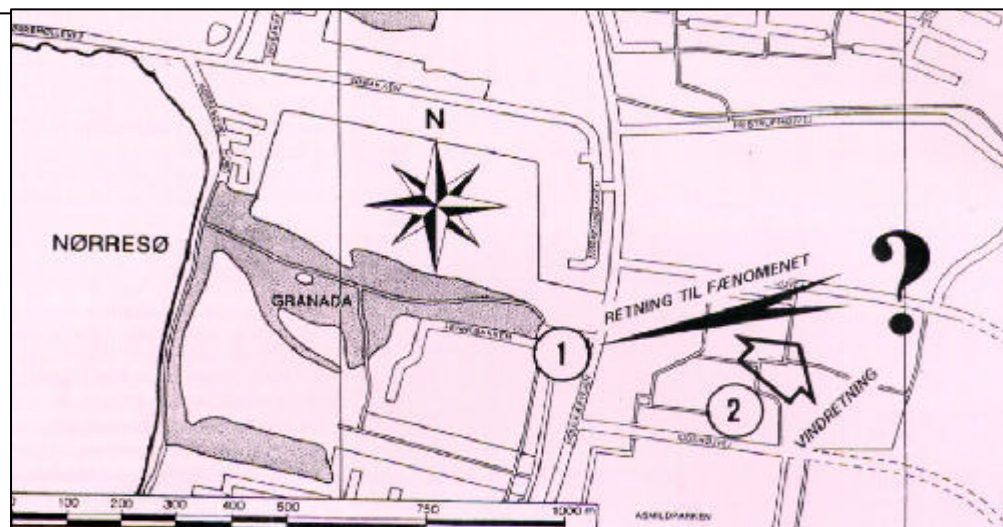
the photo. OL Thorsen received some colour photos and section enlargements for further military investigation.

When there was no immediate explanation from the military after a few days, KK approached them again. The military explained that they wanted to verify some information concerning the photo, especially the location of the photographer when he had taken it (5). It was the military's immediate evaluation that the photo could be explained as a form of meteorological phenomena. SUFOI found out about the existence of the photo at the turn of the year 1975/76 which led to some correspondence with KK. We received the negative for copying and further examination during the autumn 1976; our request for further information from the witness was not answered and there weren't enough details to go any further in the investigation at that time.

No fraud

The photo in question is placed in a colour negative strip with four other negatives (No. 2, 3, 4 and 5) of a 35mm Kodak Kodacolor 2 film. Other negatives or prints have not appeared. The photographed phenomenon appears only on negative

Photo:
SUFOI's
Photo
Archive



Map of the North Eastern part of Viborg.

1. The witness' position when photographing the phenomenon. The direction to the phenomenon is also marked.

2. Houlkær-vænget Heating Centre on Odshøj Road.

The wind direction is marked with the arrow. Drawing: Ole Henningsen.

Release of steam from the Housing Company in Viborgs Heating Centre on Odshøj road was probably the cause of the phenomenon in the sky. Photo: Ole Henningsen

no. 2. The other shots have no connection to no. 2. There is no sign of any form of manipulation with the negatives.

In the Summer of 1978 SUFOI found out that it was now possible to get a copy of the original police report. The report arrived with further details pertaining to the location of the photographer of which there had been diverging opinions. Because of this on 28 June 1978 KK had been with the photographer to the area by the lake to try and ascertain the correct position.

The photo was taken just north of the now demolished Houlkær farm East of Nørresø. With the help of a print of the photo KK and TM were successful in pinpointing the tops of the trees which are in the right hand side of the photo and also the hedge in the bottom of the picture, plus the lamp post in the left side of the photo.

The photographer TM told KK on the same occasion that it appeared that the object sucked the mist from the lake up into itself. He was also of the



opinion that the object seemed to be a lot larger than 20 metres in diameter (5).

IGAP investigation

In September 1978 KK gave the negative to former Major H.C. Petersen from the organisation IGAP because KK wanted as many people possible to investigate the case. This resulted in an appearance in the magazine UFO-Kontakt No. 1, 1979. This magazine refers to a so-called investigation and analysis made by the former Hungarian Major Colman S. VonKeviczky.

VonKeviczky has been on the UFO scene since the 60's where for a time he was employed by the UN in New York. VonKeviczky is quite a colourful and fascinating figure who has worked with a lot of UFO photos. However unfortunately through the years he has produced some of the most unbelievable nonsense explanations for totally natural phenomena.

Clouds becomes spaceships

The 'analysis' from VonKeviczky says that it is a classic case where an extraterrestrial craft appears at a low altitude.

Under the headline "The spaceship" he writes among

other things: "The hovering object is a craft without visible propulsion and control surfaces in comparison with ordinary aircraft constructed from earthly aviation science and technology.

"On the other hand the craft is of the known disk type with a strongly emphasised dark perimeter. It's hovering approx. 100 m above the ground, 30 degrees over the horizon and is illuminated from behind by the sun from a 4 o'clock position in a south-south-eastly direction. The shadow side of the craft reveals pretty clearly a solid, metallic object with a moderate buildup dome structure and with a ring developing a cloud of mist."

I wonder if this is the same photo that we have seen? The answer however is probably that it has been seen with different eyes!

SUFOI asks the airforce

In January 1979 SUFOI again received the original negative for further investigation. It resulted in contacting Tactical Flight Squadron, TFS, in Karup to be informed of TFS's investigations and conclusions in the case (6).

From the answer from TFS we can see that they originally received the case on 2 May 1975 and because the police in Copenhagen found that the photo was genuine TFS started a routine investigation.

No planes in the area

It was quickly established that there were neither civilian or military planes in the area at the time mentioned.

TFS writes further that it had also come to light during discussions by various colleagues who live in Viborg that there had been seen similar albeit not quite so pronounced phenomena in connection with

steam or smoke emanating out from Viborg Heating Installation.

Bearing the weather report (8) in mind TFS was of the opinion that the object in the photograph was caused by a local release of steam.

TFS found that because SUFOI had approached them again with e.g. the correct location of the photographer, that there was cause to go through the case again.

Release of steam

TFS maintained that the phenomena was a release of steam, not from Viborg Heating Installation but from the heating centre at the residential area the Asmildpark. TFS mentioned in that connection that these releases according to Viborg Heating Installation are not uncommon when cleaning out the bottoms of the boilers at heating centers.

Inquiry in UFO-Nyt

With this information in mind we published the photo in UFO News and requested information from the readers to throw some light on the matter.

There were several approaches. One was from a man in the home guard who himself had made explosions to simulate the mushroom-like cloud from a nuclear bomb.

Black ring in the sky

This was not the first approach to SUFOI concerning practice nuclear grenades. Ole J. Knud-

sen, the former leader of SUFOI Alarm Centre, got a phone call on 20 October 1978 from two young people, who the day before had passed by the base in Holstebro at 3.45 pm. In the sky they saw a white wreath which surrounded a massive black ring. The white whirled around the ring and the phenomena rose up in the sky and evaporated slowly (9).

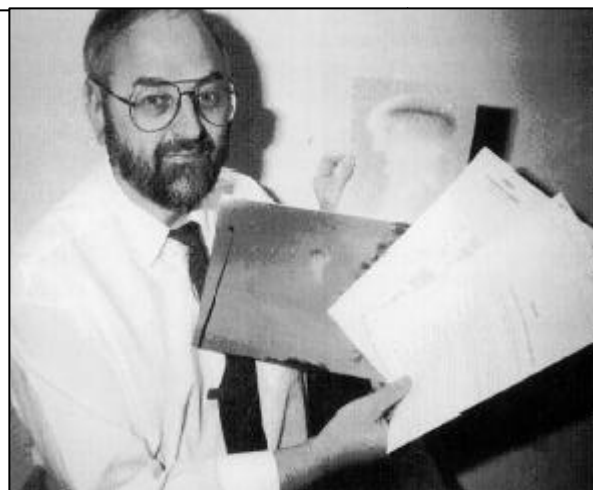
OJK contacted the base in Holstebro and got the verification that on 19 October 1978 on the given time there had in fact been an explosion of the type mentioned above.

SUFOI later had contact with Birthe Jensen from Lyngby, who 19 October was visiting someone in Nørre Felding. Together with others she saw the sharp delineation of the black ring in the sky. She was resourceful enough to take a photo of the phenomenon. As her photos, which were available to SUFOI, show the dark ring dissolves and turns into a small cloud in the sky (9).

You take five petrol drums

The officer from the base in Holstebro told OJK the recipe on how to make the black ring of smoke in the sky: You take five 200 litre petrol drums, add diesel oil and place the drums in a ring. In the middle you place 200 grams of TNT and this is ignited with a white phosphor charge.

From this develops quite a realistic mushroom cloud about 100 metres in diameter and the top of this cloud may develop further to a concentrated black ring of smoke. Around the ring itself the air is whirling quite



fast and in the end it loses its energy and may be seen as a small white cloud.

So as we see this phenomenon has in fact got a known origin. Photos of this type of phenomenon have also shown up in various UFO magazines and the like for many years. The most publicised occasion has been thoroughly investigated and mentioned in the so-called Condon report, a university study of UFO phenomena done in the 1960s at the university of Colorado (10).

Similar photos from USA and Nørre Felding

A soldier photographed in September 1957 all in all six photos of a distinctive dark ring in the sky at Fort Belvoir in Virginia. Within a short period the dark ring dissolves and changes into a small cloud. This was investigated by the Condon report whose conclusion was that this was simply an observation of a practice nuclear grenade.

When you compare the photos from Nørre Felding to the photos from Fort Belvoir there is no doubt that this is the same type of phenomenon.

Ole Henningsen with the photo from Viborg, the police report plus correspondence with Flight Tactical Squadron.
Photo: Ole Henningsen

Nørre Felding 19 October 1978. Birthe Jensen observed and photographed a smoke ring in the sky after the explosion of a practice nuclear grenade.
Photo: SUFOI Archives



Explosion of a practice nuclear grenade which shows the developing phases of the smoke phenomenon. The Engineering Regiment from Randers, Jylland has kindly lent us the photos.



Moreover the two series of photos show that it is possible to create dark rings in the sky without this having anything to do with space crafts.

Camouflaged UFO?

However the editorial staff at UFO Contact have another opinion. The photo from Viborg is still classified as a camouflaged UFO. This also goes for the well-documented observation including photos from Nørre Felding mentioned above: A camouflaged UFO! (11).

Computer analysis in the USA

How far can you get with the investigation of the colour photo from Viborg?

In 1980 SUFOI sent the original negative and print of the photo to the organisation GSW, Ground Saucer Watch in the USA, for a closer analysis.

GSW has through the years with more or less success car-

ried out a large amount of computer based analysis of UFO photos. With help from advanced techniques the contrast and the amount of details are increased in the photo and because of this contain far more information than one can perceive with the human eye.

The main points of the investigation

In the analysis of the photo from Viborg GSW enumerated the following points:

1. The cloud-like phenomenon is very diffuse and therefore devoid of any structured appearance.
2. The unidentified phenomenon is at a considerable distance from the witness/camera.
3. There is no sign of fraud or manipulation of the negative.
4. Digital measuring of the grey tone values in the individual photo elements reveals that there is no form of structure in the cloud.
5. If the camera was equipped with a standard 50mm lens

which is common for a 35mm camera then the field of vision would be 46 degrees. The unidentified phenomenon is approx. 4.5 degrees in its area.

6. The shadows on the unidentified phenomenon indicates that the sun was low.

7. There is no structure to the dark ring in the middle of the unidentified phenomenon, neither is there any form of solid object in the mist/cloud.

GSW states in the conclusions based on measurements and computer analysis that in their opinion we are dealing with an unusual cloud (12). They further conclude that it could be a special kind of cumulus cloud. We at SUFOI however do not agree.

Where does the phenomenon come from?

Everything in the case points to the fact that it is a form of distinct smoke or steam release from for example a local heating centre.

In 1974 there were three possible heating centres in the area that could be possible candidates.

Overlund Heating Centre is placed on Toftegårds Road somewhat south of the location from where the photo was tak-

Fort Belvoir, USA, September 1957. Smoke ring in the sky after the explosion of a practice nuclear grenade. Photo: SUFOI Archives.



en. From a geographical point of view, since the wind was from the south-west the heating center is a pretty good candidate.

Also Viborg heating centre on Gyldenris road could also be another candidate again because of the wind direction. However release of steam would in this case have passed over large parts of Viborg resulting in many independent sightings from the citizens of Viborg. With the speed of the wind this release would probably also have lost its distinct shape before reaching the eastern part of Nørre Sø.

More than likely the release comes from the heating centre on Odshøj road just north of Houlkærvenget, which is owned by the Housing Company in Viborg. According to the information from Viborg Council's technical department this heating centre was first in use in 1973 (13).

The heating centre is east of Nørre Sø very close to the area where the photo was taken.

Release from the heating centre's chimney would, with a wind direction from south-west, immediately come into view of the photographer as seen on the map of the area.

Missing chimney

It has been claimed that there were no chimneys in the area which could have caused the phenomenon (14). After visiting the observation site the author of this article could ascertain the presence of the heating centre's chimney. Just a little change in the direction of the camera would result in the top of the chimney being shown in the photo above.

Conclusion

After all the information and investigation that has been

done through the years there is no doubt that the photo shows a distinct form of smoke or a release of steam from the chimney probably from a heating centre.

Various other photo cases, Danish and foreign, show with all clarity that there is no proof at all that this photo shows any form of solid object i.e. a vessel from outer space. It's the hope that this detailed account about the interesting photo from Viborg may once and for all put an end to this case.

Sources

1. UFO Kontakt No. 1, 1979 page 19/23.
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4. Duncan Lunan: *New Worlds For Old*, William Morrow and CO, Inc, New York 1979, pages 41 and 42.
5. Correspondence between KK and Ole Henningsen 2 July 1978.
6. Correspondence between Flight Tactical Squadron, Karup, and Ole Henningsen 28 January 1979.
7. Correspondence between Flight Tactical Squadron, Karup, and Ole Henningsen 26 February 1979.



8. Report on weather conditions around Viborg 17 November 1974, 8.00 am. GMT, done by the Weather Service Center in Karup 5 May 1975.

9. UFO Nyt July/August No. 4 1979.

10. Edward U. Condon: *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*, Bantam books, New York 1969, case No. 50.

11. UFO Kontakt No. 3, 1993 page 119.

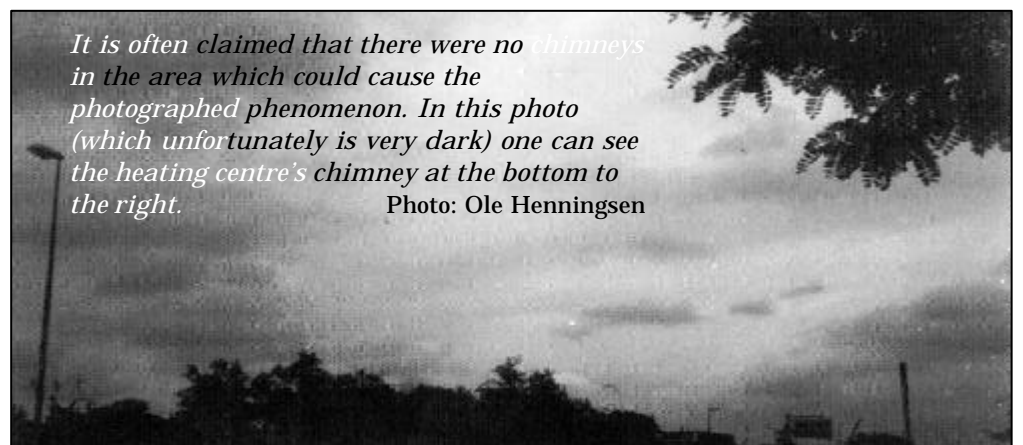
12. Report concerning the photo from Viborg from Ground Saucer Watch, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, prepared by photo consultant Fred Adrian and manager William H. Spaulding from GSW.

13. Telephone information and factual correspondence between Viborg Council Technical Department and Ole Henningsen, April 1995.

14. Colman Von Kevieczky: *The Viborg Smoke Puff, The Silkeborg Lens Flare and CENAP's Missing Physics Class in Germany*.

Plus various letters and enclosures from the files about the case.

The cloud-like phenomena is according to GSW's computer analysis very diffuse and lacks any form of structural appearance.
Photo: GSW/ SUFOI Archives



It is often claimed that there were no chimneys in the area which could cause the photographed phenomenon. In this photo (which unfortunately is very dark) one can see the heating centre's chimney at the bottom to the right.

Photo: Ole Henningsen

In the Middle of a Danish Corn Circle

Text and
photos: Ole
Henningsen



A Danish corn circle received a lot of publicity in September 1995. How it occurred in the field on Lolland is still a riddle. But the markings were investigated and recorded by SUFOI's local representative who gives his personal story of the event in the following article.

It is always exciting to read and see pictures and films of these odd circles and other markings which have appeared during the years in a number of countries. For several years it was the English corn circles that were interesting and mysterious and which in the beginning were linked to UFO's. But they developed from being circle-



shaped markings to more and more complicated and artistic patterns.

Together with this development my personal interest for this phenomena diminished quite a lot. The change of the markings from the primitive to the more sophisticated hinted to me that it was of course the doings of intelligent creatures. And to remain here on earth I felt that the origin of these creatures should be found in the animal world, namely in the ranks of the jokers.

Therefore, it was almost an irony of faith when I suddenly



in September 1995 found myself literally in the middle of a corn circle phenomenon in Holeby in the middle of Lolland.

UFO enthusiast alerts SUFOI

Claus Lindloff, Toreby, Lolland, is interested in UFOs. An acquaintance of his made him aware of the fact that in a stubble-field in the northern end of Holeby was a marking which reminded him of the wellknown phenomenon in England.



The corn
circle in
Holeby

On 12 September 1995 CL went together with his wife and an acquaintance plus the farm owner Klaus Stentebjerg-Olesen to take a closer look at the markings and measure them. After this CL contacted SUFOI's Alarm Centre which sent the message to Ole Henningsen, the author of this article.

The phenomenon shown on TV

The next morning TV2/East was informed by CL and the TV crew arrived shortly after and made shots of the phenomena in the field, plus interviewed CL and KS-O who have leased the land in question. One of them had a natural explanation of how the markings had occurred. The clip which was broadcast on TV2/east the evening of 13 September at 7.30 pm raised a lot of local interest.

Because of work and meeting activities I didn't have the opportunity to visit the scene immediately. However over the telephone I received a description of the events from CL and KS-O.

The farm owner KS-O said that the marking had been discovered when the harvesting had begun around 8 August. The markings had been drawn whereupon the field had been harvested. The markings were still visible afterwards since it consisted of straw laying on the ground bent down near the surface. When the combine harvester harvested the other corn it was set at a height of 10 cm and did therefor not touch the straw that lay on the ground.

The crop consisted of winter wheat. KS-O also said that there wasn't in any way talk of extraordinary fertilising or spraying with pesticide in the area. Nothing unusual had been done in the cultivation of



this field. Not even earlier in the year had there been any spraying, at any rate no more than usual.

No-one seen in the cornfield

The farm owner and his helper have not seen any children in the cornfield or tracks from any walkers. He believed after the discovery that maybe some older children on mopeds had made the markings.

As it is seen in the drawing of the phenomenon (see page 34) it looks a little complicated. There are two large circles which are connected with a straight beam. Approximately in the middle of this beam there is a straight angled middle beam.

The markings seen from a glider

After my conversations with CL and KS-O, I contacted flight leader Boye Hansen from Lolland-Falster Airport which is situated only 2 km away from the now famous field. BH is a glider instructor and he mentioned that the local glider club two weeks prior to the given harvest date had had their summer meeting. In connection with this he himself had flown with a student many times above the area in a glider. From up here they had seen on several occasions this odd marking in the field.

It stood out very sharply and clearly in the wheat field from the air. The markings especially drew the glider's attention

because it looked like a symbol situated on the airfield visible from the air to orientate the fliers (see the photo at the bottom of this page).

BH is convinced that he saw nothing other than the two circles connected with a straight beam. If this is true then that means that the marking had been made on two separate occasions!!

Colour photos taken from the air of the area in the beginning of July unfortunately do not show clearly that part of the field where the markings appeared. They can therefore not confirm when the phenomenon appeared and how it looked in the beginning.

A neighbour to the field said that he together with one of his other neighbours had seen the markings in the field as early as up to a month before the harvesting - that is in the beginning of July. Because of the distance and the situation of the field he had not seen the marking itself but only 'a sort of hole in the corn' at the place in question.

The look of the straw indicates further that the phenomenon had not occurred at a very early time in the cultivating process.

Viewer storm on TV

TV2/East received many viewer reactions from the broadcast with many possible explana-



tions for the phenomenon. On Thursday 14 September the broadcast of the markings was made again and this time with the author Preben Hansson, Korsør, in the studio to make a comment.

Preben Hansson who among other things is known for his controversial book of Trelleborg also has an interest in the corn circle phenomena. He mentioned several of the theories for the origin of the phenomena. He also stated that the "real corn circles" have the straw bent at 20 cm above the ground.

Preben Hansson said about the corn circle in Holeby that there was a simple theory and that one could either take it seriously or as a joke depending on one's disposition.

But if one imagined that we were being watched from an alien planet then the spacecraft would probably be hidden behind the moon. When the crew then got bored they would have

a little fun by making these markings to see how we would react down here on Earth.

Broadcast nation wide

The news on TV2 at 10 pm the same evening had borrowed some of the shots from the regional station and supplemented it with a short clip from a lecture at the Astrology House in Copenhagen the very same evening about corn circles. Here Robby Curdorf, the director, said that they were a sort of energy mark that came from the outside and that their purpose was to stabilise some energies in disbalance.

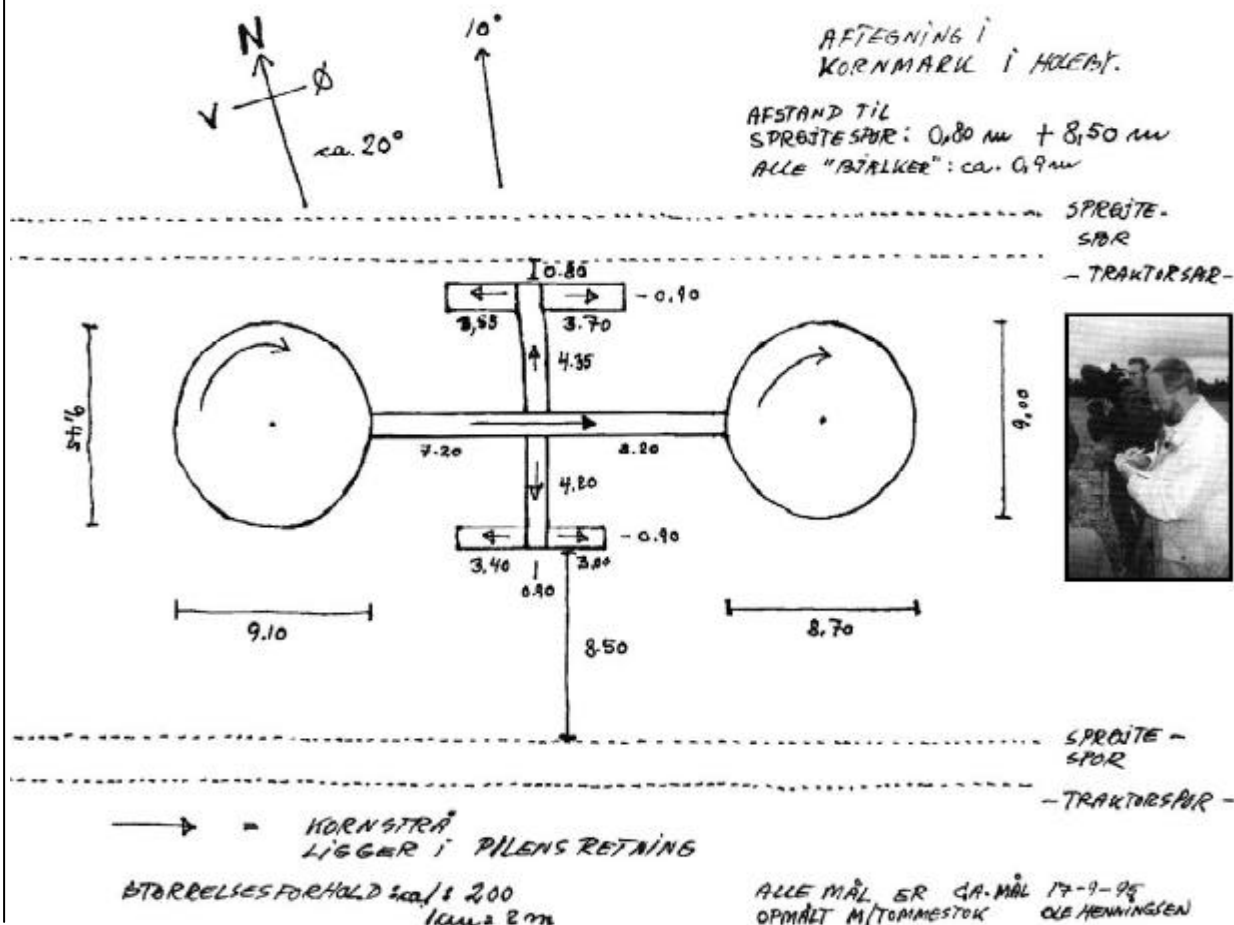
The speaker also disagreed with the zoologists who thought that it was deer in heat. The clip from TV2 was spiced up with the famous film clip from England where two ageing pub-goers Dave Corley and Dog Bowerts were walking around and stomping the corn down to

make corn circles. The fact that these two gentlemen are not the source of the enormous number of English corn circles phenomena even if they have been doing it since 1978 was not mentioned. At the end of the broadcast an interesting circle phenomenon from a cornfield in Norway was shown.

The local paper *Lolland-Falster Folketidende* had the following day one of their photographers in the air above the area. His colour photos were published on the front page on 16 September with a foreword from the 'local UFO expert' who during the weekend would investigate the markings further.

Large move-in over the weekend

Even from a distance there could be no doubt as to where one should find the markings. It swarmed with UFO interest-



ed people and other curious folk.

However we succeeded in getting the necessary measuring and recording done. At the same time soil samples were taken partly from the surface and from a depth of 20 centimetres. Three samples were taken from three places in the marking itself plus control samples were taken from the surrounding fields. Further still there were samples taken from the straw plus samples from the bent straw, their roots and the soil hanging on to the roots.

The UFO expert in TV2/ East and the news on TV2.

On Sunday morning TV2/East was on the telephone wanting to get some new clips with the 'UFO expert' to get some comments and a conclusion. These shots and a clip with aviation leader Boye Hansen were made during Sunday afternoon and were broadcast on 17 September.

This time the regional station sent their clips further. And to the author of this article surprise he found himself on the news at 7 pm where TV2 had a small clip on the matter.

To finish off, TV2/East broadcast another clip on Monday 18 September where Ole Juul, Espergærde, was quoted as saying that the markings must have been made artificially, because he himself at a visit to the site had found a hole in the middle of each circle the meaning being that sticks had stood there being used to construct the circles.

I must admit that I also found these holes and being the sceptic that I am in this line of work I had studied them quite closely. These holes were app. 5-7cm deep and with a diameter the size of a thumb. But it is my confirmed belief that

these holes were of a newer date because of their looks and the soil around them. My guess is that these holes were made by one of the many interested people who a few days earlier had made their own measuring of the circles.

The paper *Lolland-Falsters Folketidende* brought on 18 September again my conclusions so far in the case. The people in the area had seen various light phenomena. However at the moment these phenomena seem not to have a connection with the corn circles.

This seems also to be the case with the remains of a large rubber ball found on the field which was handed over to me just in case.

Recording the phenomenon

In light of the looks of the phenomenon and the circumstances of its appearance SUFOI hasn't sacrificed resources on analysis or on the samples taken on the site. These have up till now been filed in the archive.

Because of the public interest, the phenomenon has been carefully measured, recorded and photographed on my three visits to the place to verify as many facts as possible before the field was ploughed.

What does the data show?

It is my personal appraisal that the data in the case looks thus:

- The straw is bent close to the ground.
- There are no visible pressure marks in the ground, plus no scorching of the straw left unbroken.
- The straw is not laid down in connection with a direct pressure from above or an air pressure from the side. It is laid down 'from the side' as if with



a roller or something like it.

- The measurements show the pattern of the markings are not straight or symmetric. They are not round either. One of the cross beams is in a totally crooked position compared to the other one. Plus there are other 'faults' in the construction.
- It is possible to walk to the markings via the tractor tracks, the tracks used for spraying. The closest tracks are only 80 cm away from the markings.
- According to the glider's notes the markings changed in the period from the flyovers to harvest approx. 14 days later. If this is true it could be an other piece of circumstantial evidence.

The work of intelligent creatures

The phenomenon looks very interesting with its more than 34 meter-large circumference. But all in all the markings and the 'bent' straw look fabricated.

I have no doubt that we are dealing with a marking made by intelligent creatures - and that these creatures come from Earth!

At the same time I urge the 'makers' to come forward. And they can contact me confidentially if they can describe in a convincing manner how and when they made this the most talked about corn circle in Denmark!!!!

What Made Fighter Plane Crash

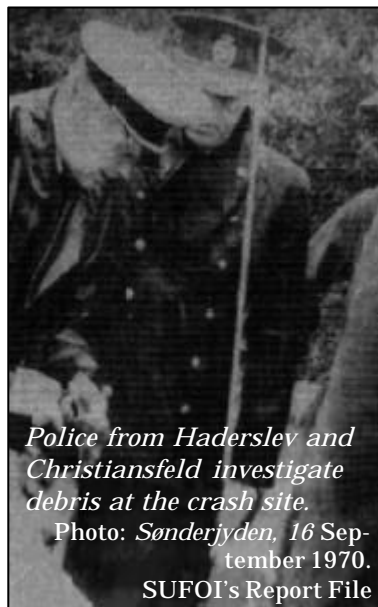
By Brian E.
Møller



On 15 September 1970 west of Christiansfeld a Danish fighter plane crashed into a field. The pilot, a 23 year-old Second Lieutenant, was killed instantly. A farmer and a blacksmith who were repairing a harvesting machine on the field saw the accident. Only a few seconds after the crash they saw in the sky a glowing ball moving away from the area.

On 16 September you could read the following headlines in the newspapers: *"Fighter plane disappeared into a hole"*, and *"Young Second Lieutenant killed in plane crash"*. Four Hawker-Hunter fighter planes from Squadron 724 had taken off from Vandel Air Force Base with a course towards Holland on the morning of September 15th as part of a practice flight.

After approx. 20 minutes flight one of the Hawker Hunters group crashed vertically into the ground, exploded and left a crater 15 m wide and 6 m deep in a field in Frørup near Christiansfeld.



Police from Haderslev and Christiansfeld investigate debris at the crash site.

Photo: *Sønderjyden*, 16 September 1970.
SUFOI's Report File

After a couple of hours investigation the accident investigation team established that the pilot didn't make it out of the plane before the crash, and debris was found up to several hundred metres from the crash site. The main part of the plane was totally buried in the ground due to the fact that the sides of the crater had caved in. The excavation was not totally without danger since the plane was armed.

The four fighter planes had flown at low altitude due to foggy weather and violent rain.

Just as the order was given to climb above the clouds, the radio connection was cut off from the Hawker Hunter that was to crash vertically into the ground a few seconds later.

A case appears

At the end of the article from the newspaper *Sønderjyden* from 16 September 1970 is the following written under the headline *"Young Second Lieutenant killed in plane crash"*:

"A witness to the plane crash has told the police that a few seconds after the plane had hit the ground he observed a glowing ball in the sky moving away with great speed in a northerly direction. Reflection from the explosion or the exhaust from the other fighter planes are two of the possibilities the police mention as a cause of the phenomenon."

Any experienced UFOlogist would raise his eyebrows and think twice. And that was exactly what Kai E. Møller (KM), at that time SUFOI's representative in South Jutland, did. He started immediately to find out who this witness was and where he could contact him. Shortly after Kai E. Møller was able to visit the witness, the 41 year-old herdsman Carl Gustav Christiansen (CGC).

In a letter of 20 September 1970 Erling Jensen (at that time leader of SUFOI's Report Center) writes to KM:

"I hereby send you a questionnaire on a possible UFO, which Carl Gustav Christiansen (CGC), Frøruprød of 6070

Local people looking at the 6 meter crater in the field.

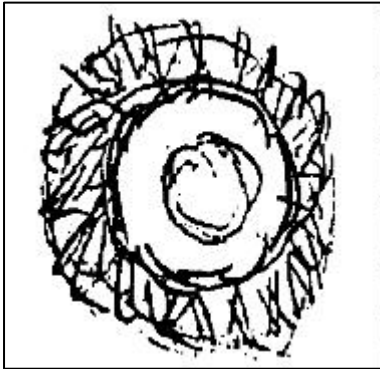
Photo:
Jyllandsposten,
16 September
1970.
SUFOI's
Report File.



Christiansfeld, saw in connection with the plane crash in Frøruprød 15 September this year.

"He was approx. 250 m from the crash site. Since it was rather gloomy and raining, he was not aware of the plane until just a few seconds before it hit the ground.

"There was a powerful explosion followed by a couple of smaller ones. He turned his head a little to the left and saw a circular fire ball with a distinct outline. It moved away in a westerly direction and with the speed of a sports plane. The remarkable thing was that even though the object was moving away it didn't become noticeably smaller; it had a sound like the sound you hear when a hail-storm approaches. All of a sud-



den it disappeared together with the sound - it didn't explode, it just 'went out'.

"CGC has no idea as to what it might have been but assumed that it came from the plane. The object kept the same altitude from when he first saw it till it disappeared.

"There is another witness, a blacksmith apprentice, whom I have not been in contact with. CGC told me that he was deeply shocked (the apprentice that is) and that he wasn't himself last Sunday...."

Kai E. Møller contacted the accident investigation team a couple of times to get information concerning the plane crash but received the message that he would have to wait for the public explanation which would

be released when the accident investigation team is finished with the report. So KM decided to contact the witnesses again and left with that in mind.

When he arrived the witnesses told him that they had had a visit from a military person who forbade them to talk to the press and "people such as that fellow Kai E. Møller". However the witnesses didn't see anything wrong in speaking to the press and to KM.

KM wrote in a letter to Erling Jensen on 3 November:

"Together with this letter follows 4 reports. Arne Asmussen (AA), witnessed together with Carl Gustav Christiansen the plane crash in Frøruprød near Christiansfeld. AA's story concerning the crash is almost identical to CGC's statement. AA however believes that he saw the ball rise a little while at the same time making a weak turn to the south.

"He believes he heard a hissing but was not able to localise it. AA believes the ball to have been 2 maybe 3 m in diameter, but is not too sure about it. AA also saw the ball on top of the same trees as CGC, so if it was something from the crashing plane it would have had to have made a turn of 90 degrees since both these men are sure it flew towards the west."

KM never encountered any public explanation from the accident investigation team so he contacted them again. This time they told him that the pilot had had trouble with his instruments and without realis-



The herdsman Carl Gustav Christiansen (picture) and Arne Asmussen were close to the crash site and saw a mysterious light ball. Photo: Jydske Tidende, 10 October 1970. SUFOI's Report File

ing it was flying upside-down. So when the pilot received orders to climb on top of the clouds, the 'upside-down' pilot without knowing it crashed vertically into the ground.

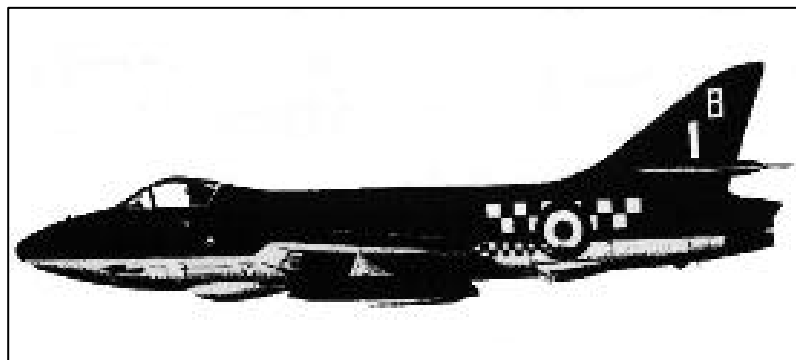
After this report there was no more that KM or SUFOI could do and the case was filed as unsolved.

New age , new theory

Today, 25 years later, a new generation has become representative of SUFOI. Kai E. Møller stepped out of SUFOI a couple of years after this case to take care of a new addition to his family; a child who was to take over his place approx. 20 years later.

Yes, I have heard many interesting stories from my father's time with SUFOI, and the case about the plane crash near Christiansfeld was the one that I remembered the most. It annoyed me that the mystery didn't even get an interpreta-

Arne Andersen's drawing of the fire ball. Drawing: SUFOI's Report File

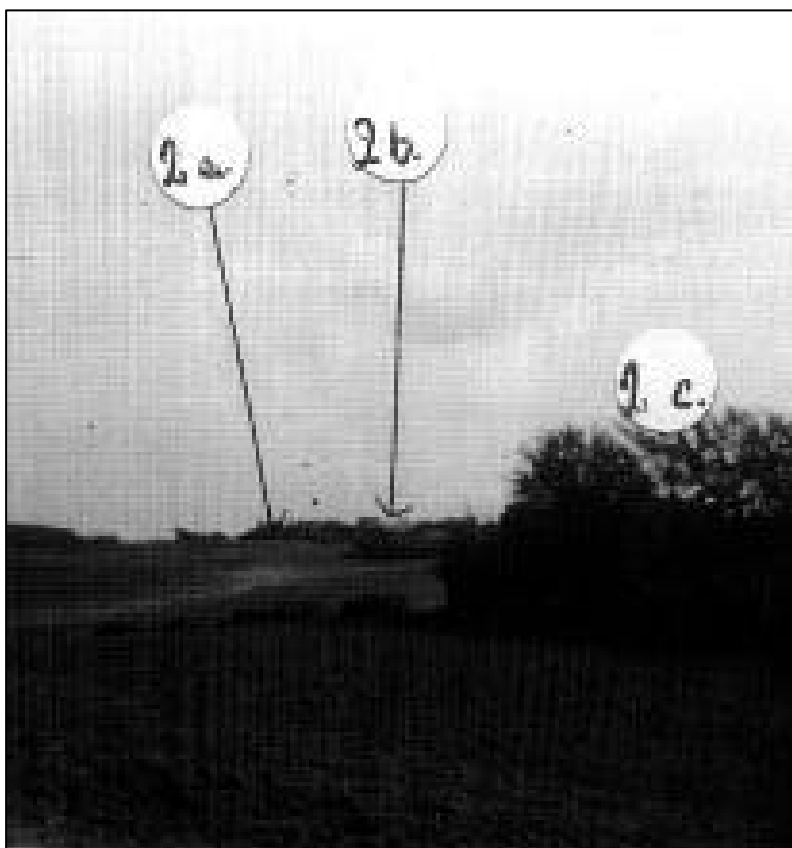


Hawker Hunter fighter plane with RAF markings. This type of aircraft formed the backbone in 21 countries' air defences from 1960-1980. Drawing: SUFOI's Photo Archive

From the Files

This photo is taken at the crash site. In the background one can dimly see at 2.a. the harvesting machine which the two witnesses were repairing when the plane crashed. 2.b. shows Christiansen's home. At 2.c. one sees the trees which the light ball floated above when Christiansen first saw it.

Photo: Kai E. Møller.
SUFOI's Report File.



tion or even a possible explanation. So I started thinking about how a plane could fly upside-down without the pilot feeling it.

Sometimes with modern pilots there occurs a dizziness (a vertigo attack/fit). This makes the pilot feel dizzy and nauseous. These attacks occur when the pilot is exposed to strong acceleration power; g-forces.

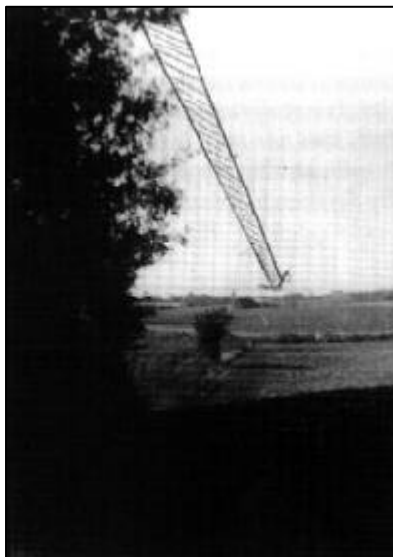
In the inner ear we find the canals which are full of liquid these are put into oscillation and transmit impulses out to the central nervous system. How difficult it is for the brain to in-

terpret these impulses varies from pilot to pilot. But this condition can progress into another and worse condition (spatial disorientation) which causes the pilot to no longer recognise what's up or down (according to Illustreret Videnskab No. 5, 1995). Could this also have happened to the pilot from squadron 724 in 1970?

I don't really understand all this technical stuff but I do have my own theory which is a pretty simple one. If the acceleration of the plane is strong enough the force that is pulling the pilot back in the seat would be greater than the force pulling him downwards and therefore to him it would be as if he was laying on his back with his legs up.

To the left in the photo the trees are seen where Christiansen saw the light ball float. The arrow indicates the flight direction of the light ball. The Hawker Hunter fighter plane crashed 40-50 meters to the right of where this photo was taken. The crash site can therefore not be seen in this photo.

Photo: Kai E. Møller.
SUFOI's Report File.



However this theory is not without a few inconsistencies. Can a plane from the 1960s accelerate so much after 20 minutes flight? And if yes, why did it accelerate so much? I'm no plane expert so I'm hoping to find someone who can help me with this part of the case.

I contacted the Flight Technical Command to get more information concerning the cause of the plane crash. The technical report from the accident investigation team is classified "due to the technical nature of the language used", but they would see if they could find anything I could have a copy of!!

Not to let anything slip through my fingers I decided to take a closer look at the descriptions of the object and the surroundings made by the witnesses.

In their reports which I found in our archives, they describe the phenomenon as a light yellow or fire coloured ball perhaps with a weak corona (ring). It sounded like a hail-storm or a hissing. The size was approximately the distance you would have between the thumb and the index finger if you stretched out your arm. The other witness believes 2 - 3 m in diameter.

Both witnesses believe the light ball to have had a speed of 120 -400 km per hour and to be app. 250 - 400 m away from them. Arne Asmussen made a drawing of an object with a frayed 'corona'. The light ball was seen at approx. 10.15 am. It was overcast with rain so we may rule out any astronomical phenomenon.

Was it ball lightning?

Our knowledge today of ball lightning is limited, however we do recognize its existence. Ball lightning is a mystery of the second degree, as Arthur C. Clarke would call it. Ball lightning possibly sends out a very

powerful electromagnetic field and this may easily have disrupted the pilot's instruments. Further still it can move in unpredictable orbits and easily turn 90 degrees.

Ball lightning is seen in many colour varieties often yellowy or white. It varies in size and is typically app. 30 cm in diameter. Nevertheless people often describe it as the size of a tennis ball or a football, even over one metre in diameter. It can move both slow and fast.

The sound is described as a whistling, humming or sizzling sound or soundless. It sometimes disappears in an explosion and at other times without any noise at all. In some observations there is a smell distinctive of sulphur or ozone. The shape of ball lightning also varies so the name can be somewhat deceptive.

When comparing the witnesses' description of the ball and our knowledge of ball lightning we find plenty of similarities. The yellow-white



Drawing by
Henrik Klinge
Pedersen.

colour, the hissing sound and its eccentric orbit. The sound disappeared at the same time as the object but not with a explosion. The size is somewhat harder to estimate and it could be that the observers have misjudged the distance (especially AA who estimated the object diameter to be 2-3 m). Take the moon for example. How big is it in the sky? Holding out your arm between the thumb and the index finger it is 1 cm or the size of a

pea. But that doesn't say anything about its real size if we don't know the distance to it.

All in all it suggests that the two witnesses saw a ball of lightning and that this probably caused the crash. Of course the technical reports from the accident investigation team plus a greater knowledge of ball lightning would have explained this case better but this is my theory up to now. If any new data occurs and changes this I'll be in touch again.

News from West BBS

West BBS is now connected to the International Network, MUFONet. This means it will receive fresh mail files from amongst others the USA about UFO's.

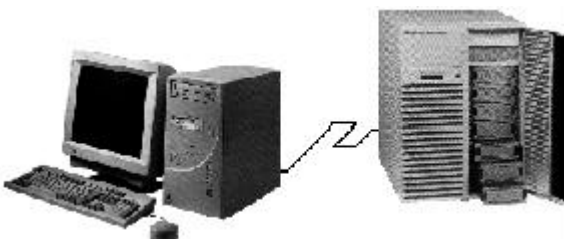
The mail file is collected via a link in Dusseldorf, Germany and will be readable on the BBS. The system automatically calls to my link in Dusseldorf every Wednesday and Saturday night and if there are any new mail files they should be on line during the day and thus be available to everyone who phones the BBS.

If you haven't already tried to call West BBS on your PC you should. There are a lot of SUFOI files which you are welcome to get. You can call West BBS on the telephone number +45 97 32 50 36, all the day round.

Just to finish off a small advert for MUFONet:

"Welcome to the MUFONet BBS Network. The officially-sanctioned computer communications link of MUFON, the Mutual UFO Net-

work International. MUFON is the world's largest and oldest organisation dedicated to the scientific investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects. We have over 120 BBS's world-wide who share information about this currently hot subject. Member BBS Systems are located in the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Austria, England, Scotland, Wales, Brazil and Luxembourg. Learn what's going on all over the world almost as it happens. Over a dozen international echoes and thousands of UFO/Paranormal information files available to member nodes."



Are Children's UFO Experiences Valid ?

By Per
Andersen



Analysis shows that children are especially subject to the phenomenon 'false memory'. This is of decisive importance in the evaluation of children's UFO sightings.

We all know it, all of a sudden we seem to become forgetful. It can be a name, a phone number or simply something else we can't remember. This lapse of memory is also something that SUFOI comes up against when interviewing UFO witnesses. This is why we put great stress on interviewing witnesses as soon after the event as possible.

Witnesses reports can often be affected by the way we ask the questions. This is called 'leading questions'.

Here we'll take a look at the phenomenon known as 'false memory'. The theory of false memory has been known for decades and can be described as "remembering complex visual pictures without ever having seen them". False memory is not an abnormal psychological phenomenon; it can occur to all of us in one degree or another and is probably more prevalent than we believe.

An example

The New York Times published in 1993 an example of false memory, which involved a four year-old child. The example is rather interesting, not only with reference to children as UFO witnesses, but also in connection with children's statements or assertions in general.

The child in question was asked once a week through a period of 11 weeks about the

following fictitious story: "You have been at the hospital because you have had your finger caught in a mouse trap. Did this ever happen to you."

In the beginning the answers develop as follows.

First week: "No I've never been to the hospital."

Second week: "Yes i cried."

Third week: "Yes my mother took me to the hospital."

Fourth week: "Yes" (as he was pointing to his finger).

This continued until the 11th week when he answered:

"Yes. My father, mother and brother took me to the hospital in our car. At the hospital I got a little bandage and it was right here" (as he was pointing to his index finger).

Then the interviewer asked the boy how it had happened. The boy answered:

"I looked and then I didn't see what I had done and then somehow it got in... the mouse trap was in our house because there was a mouse in the house... the mouse trap was in the cellar next to the fire wood... I played a game called operation and I went down to the cellar and said to dad 'I want lunch' and then it come in the mouse trap... my dad was in the cellar to pick up the wood... [my brother] pushed me into the mouse trap... it happened yesterday...the mouse was in the house yesterday...I got my finger in it yesterday and was at the hospital yesterday."

The consequences

The story above shows very clearly that you have to be especially careful with the phe-

nomenon 'false memory' concerning the testimonies of children. This also applies for children who believe they have seen UFO's. SUFOI regularly gets requests involving children's sightings, so it has definite relevance to our work.

With children's sightings as with other sightings it is a rule rather than exception that SUFOI doesn't get to interview the child till after a period of time, in which the child has been exposed to influence from the parents and other people in the circle of acquaintances.

In cases with minors is it hard to exclude the possibility that the child could have been under influence which led to 'false memory'. Perhaps not in the same degree as in the case mentioned above but still enough so that it cannot be taken for face value.

The question is therefore whether SUFOI and other UFO organisations shouldn't overlook the UFO sightings coming from children? A fixed age limit is not easy to define but should not stop us from trying to bring in such a principle.

SUFOI will discuss this question in the time to come and would like to hear readers' opinions on the subject.

'False memory' in children also put the light on something else, namely in the cases where testimony from minors lead to convictions for incest. The children are being questioned and examined by educationalists and psychologists - intensively over a period of time.

Source

Gardner, Martin: The Tragedies of False Memories, Sceptical Inquirer, Autumn 1994, page 464.

As part of SUFOI's new disk service, we can offer you the following programs, data, text, pictures etc. All text and software is in English unless otherwise stated.

SERIES A: ASTRONOMY AND SPACE

Order No. Description

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A1
SKYGLOBE | Planetarium SKYGLOBE. Look at the sky with stars. Zoom in on galaxies, star groupings and ordinary stars. The software is shareware. The file README contains a brief introduction. The file SKYGLOBE.DOC is the full documentation. |
| A2
STARVIEW | STARVIEW is a program you can use to show a star map with stars and planets from any location at any time. You can adjust direction of view, time and place, and look at the brightest stars and planets. |
| A3
TRACKSAT | TRACKSAT is a shareware program for tracking satellites. No guarantee is given for the correctness of the file of orbits provided. However, the documentation explains how to get the newest satellite data. |
| A4
SOLAR | SOLAR is an exciting program to locate and show solar eclipses. You need 300 KB of free disk space. |
| A5
STS26 | This program shows the orbits of the Space Shuttle. Graphical output. |
| A6
GALAXY | Create your own Universe! The GALAXY software lets you explore what happens when two galaxies crash. You decide the starting software parameters. |

SERIES B: PICTURES AND ANIMATIONS

- | | |
|------------|---|
| B1 | Shareware program CompuShow, that can show pictures in a wide range of formats on the screen. Necessary to show the following pictures. Included on this disk are pictures in GIF format:
FACE: The famous face on Mars
VENUS: Photo of Venus
JUPITER: Photo of Jupiter
HALLEY: Photo of Halleys comet |
| B2 | A number of GIF pictures as follows (CompuShow or similar software required):
ASTRON: Fantastic photo of an astronaut in space with the Earth in the background
LANDING: The Space Shuttle landing on Earth
NEPTUNE8: One of the most beautiful photos of Neptune ever
ADEFGH, AC-KECK and A-HST: Very good photos of the Shoemaker-Levy impacts on Jupiter |
| B3
TOUR | TOUR is a guided tour through the Universe with explanatory text and photos |
| B5 | An incredible animation of the spaceship Galileo's and its probing of the atmosphere of Jupiter. The animation consists of more than 1,000 pictures and lasts several minutes.
NOTE: Two disks. |

SERIES U: UFOS

No. Description

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| U1
MCDONALD | Text file with James McDonald's presentation to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 134th meeting, 27 December 1969. |
| U3
CANADA | The report: "The 1992 Canadian UFO Survey". Statistics on Canadian sightings from 1992 and earlier. |
| U5 | Three famous pictures as EXE-files:
(1) The Danish photo from Viborg that has been used in many international publications (we believe it is a cloud of damp),
(2) a close shot of a UFO from Aalborg 1963,
(3) the famous picture from Skillingaard, Sweden, that turned out to be a hoax. |
| U7 | Databases in dBase III format with all Danish sightings from 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (a total of more than 1,000 unidentified and identified sightings). Basic data for all sightings plus explanation where one has been found. |

SERIES Y: UFO-NYT (all in Danish)

- | | |
|----|---|
| Y1 | All text from UFO-Nyt 1992 no. 2, 3 og 4. |
| Y2 | All text from UFO-Nyt 1993 (no. 1-4). |
| Y3 | All text from UFO-Nyt 1994 (no. 1-4). |
| Y4 | All text from UFO-Nyt 1995 (no. 1-4). |

SERIES S: ASTROLOGY, BIORHYTHMS ETC

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| S1
BIO | BIO is a program that calculates biorhythms for any person at any point in time. The program is shareware and in Danish. |
| S2
ASTRO | ASTRO is an extensive and major software product to provide astrology data and horoscopes. You need at least 2 MB of free disk space. The horoscopes are very detailed and around 15 pages for each person. This is claimed to be the best astrology program on the market. On-line help is available with F1. |

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UFO-NYT 1996	US\$ 46.00

Other Material

UFO Sticker, 10x15 cm, 2 colours	US\$ 1.00
Postcards with UFO motif, 5 pieces	US\$ 5.00
Jubilee envelope with UFO postmark, type A	US\$ 6.00
Jubilee envelope with UFO postmark, type B	US\$ 7.00
Jubilee envelope with UFO postmark, type C	US\$ 8.00
Jubilee envelope with UFO postmark, type D	US\$ 9.00
Jubilee envelope with UFO postmark, type E	US\$ 10.00

All prices include airmail postage. Payment by check in US\$ to:
SUFOI, Postbox 6, DK-2820 Gentofte, Denmark.